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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 1983

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THE NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN REVIEW

The national unemployment rate, well known to the public, is released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. It receives wide coverage by the press. What does this number really mean? How is the national number computed? An explanation of what the unemployment number is and how it affects citizens, employed or unemployed, follows:

Why the Government collects statistics on the unemployed

When workers are unemployed, both workers and their families lose wages and the country loses goods or services which could have been produced. When many people are unemployed a decline in purchasing power can lead to unemployment for other workers and cause additional problems for the country as a whole.

Facts must be obtained to answer questions such as: How many people are unemployed? How did they become unemployed? Are numbers growing or declining? Are they men or women, old or young? Are they skilled or unskilled? How long have they been unemployed? Is unemployment concentrated in areas?

After answers are found they are interpreted--together with other economic facts--and are used as a basis for deciding what measures should be taken to help keep the labor force at maximum employment.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not count every unemployed person in every month. To do this every home in the country would have to be contacted. This procedure would cost too much and take too long. People would grow tired of having this type of census taker come to their homes every month.

These widely publicized figures on unemployment and the unemployment rate are obtained from a survey called the Current Population Survey (CPS). Conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census, the CPS is the largest national monthly household survey of its type in the world. About 58,000 households are contacted throughout the United States.

How the CPS is conducted

Each month a group of 1,000 highly trained and experienced employees of the Census Bureau contact responsible members of the sample households selected for the survey, the first month in person and subsequent months by telephone. Each month one-fourth of the households in the sample are replaced so that no family is interviewed more than four consecutive months. This avoids placing too heavy a burden on the families selected for the sample. After a household is interviewed for four months it is dropped for eight months and then is interviewed for four more months before being dropped from the sample for good.

The households selected for the survey come from 461 areas throughout the country, with coverage in every state and the District of Columbia. The sample is designed to represent different geographic areas of the country in proportion to the relative sizes of their respective populations.

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(THE NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN REVIEW CONTINUED)

Based on the results of the sample survey, every person aged 16 years or over in the civilian, non-institutional population is classified each month as either employed, unemployed or not in the labor force.

The basic concepts involved in employment and unemployment are quite simple:

1. People with jobs are employed.
2. People who are jobless, are looking for jobs, and are available for work are unemployed.

Next month we will discuss how people are classified as employed or unemployed, including who is not in the labor force, cases of overlap, seasonal adjustment and a measure of underemployment. Input in addition to the CPS that goes into computing the unemployment rate of individual states, such as South Dakota, will also be addressed.

EMPLOYMENT FACTS

The South Dakota labor market continued to improve in September according to several indicators. The unemployment rate dipped to 4.2 percent, from the 4.4 percent revised August rate, and the number of nonfarm payroll jobs in the state expanded by 2,500. The average factory work week also increased by 18 minutes. The count of initial claims for unemployment compensation dropped to 1,242 in September from 1,490 in August and 2,005 in September 1982. The reduced number of claims during recent months caused the balance in the unemployment trust fund to rise to $11.5 million from $8.8 million one year ago.

The September unemployment rate of 4.2 percent compares to a revised rate of 4.4 percent in August and 7.7 percent in January and February of this year. It was also improved from the 4.9 percent rate recorded one year ago. The total number of unemployed workers declined to 14,000 in September from 24,100 in January and 16,400 one year ago in September. Total employment, however, has not shown a commensurate increase. The September total of 316,500 was down 1.2 percent from one year ago. This may be due to fewer hired farm workers being employed this season because of acreage reductions under the PIK program.

The average work week for manufacturing production workers in South Dakota was 41.4 hours in September compared with 41.1 hours in August. It is also well ahead of the year-ago average of 38.3 hours. At the same time, the average hourly wage for these workers increased from $7.16 one year ago to $7.27 this September. The result was a gross weekly wage of $300.98 in September compared with $274.23 last year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

A seasonal increase in employment in the education sector and the end of the Northwestern Bell strike caused nonfarm payroll employment to rise to 237,800 in September. This was a 1.5 percent increase or 3,400 more jobs than in August.

The September figure of 237,800 is up 2.5 percent or 5,700 more jobs than one year ago. Part of the total yearly increase is simply a readjustment of 1,300 miners within the mining industry. A year ago more than 1,300 Homestake miners were on strike. (Persons on strike are not counted as employed.) The constuction industry had the largest percentage actual increase in employment among the major industries during the past year, up 18.4 percent or 1,600 for a total of 10,300 jobs. Manufacturing employment in the durable goods sector also showed a good gain over the past year, up 16 percent or 1,900 for a total of 13,800 jobs this September.

SOUTH DAKOTA 1983 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

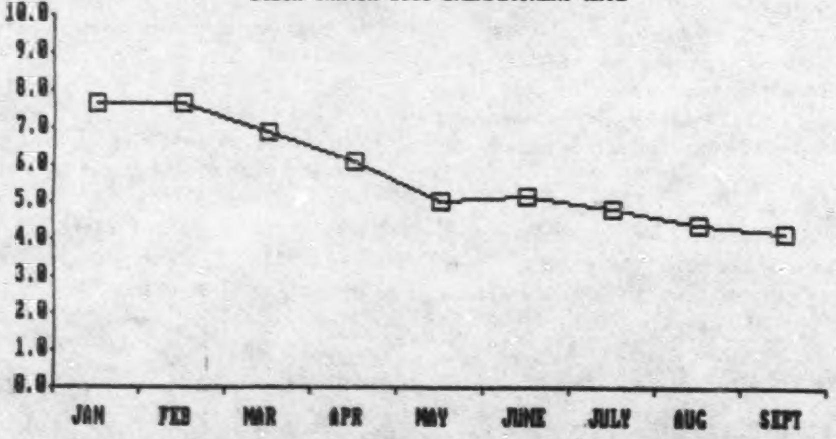


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1983 (1)				September 1982			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	112 197 000	102 366 000	9 830 000	8.8 (3)	110 546 000	99 851 000	10 695 000	9.7 (3)
South Dakota	330 500	316 500	14 000	4.2	336 800	320 400	16 400	4.9
Sioux Falls MSA	63 132	60 830	2 302	3.6	63 629	60 865	2 764	4.3
Aurora	1 549	1 523	26	1.7	1 744	1 551	193	11.1
Beadle	9 185	8 761	424	4.6	10 167	9 738	429	4.2
Bennett	1 318	1 235	83	6.3	1 326	1 292	34	2.6
Bon Homme	3 523	3 431	92	2.6	3 661	3 529	132	3.6
Brookings	15 023	13 906	1 117	7.4	15 109	14 204	905	6.0
Brown	18 828	17 920	908	4.8	19 652	18 639	1 013	5.2
Brule	3 158	3 063	95	3.0	3 219	3 110	109	3.4
Buffalo	461	415	46	10.0	541	437	104	19.2
Butte	3 862	3 717	145	3.8	4 167	3 923	244	5.9
Campbell	905	879	26	2.9	961	919	42	4.4
Charles Mix	3 849	3 686	163	4.2	4 130	3 922	208	5.0
Clark	2 120	2 052	68	3.2	2 089	2 021	68	3.3
Clay	6 144	5 867	277	4.5	6 312	6 013	299	4.7
Codington	9 601	9 056	545	5.7	10 328	9 502	826	8.0
Corson	1 416	1 293	123	8.7	1 428	1 311	117	8.2
Custer	2 657	2 573	84	3.2	2 848	2 727	121	4.2
Davison	9 238	8 935	303	3.3	9 440	9 115	325	3.4
Day	3 153	3 036	117	3.7	3 238	3 062	176	5.4
Deuel	2 311	2 201	110	4.8	2 251	2 156	95	4.2
Dewey	1 841	1 692	149	8.1	1 850	1 666	184	9.9
Douglas	1 862	1 818	44	2.4	1 877	1 805	72	3.8
Edmunds	2 028	1 945	83	4.1	2 144	2 027	117	5.5
Fall River	3 268	3 145	123	3.8	3 213	3 053	160	5.0
Faulk	1 340	1 235	105	7.8	1 506	1 448	58	3.9
Grant	4 727	4 562	165	3.5	4 434	4 232	202	4.6
Gregory	2 510	2 464	46	1.8	2 649	2 584	65	2.5
Haakon	1 243	1 206	37	3.0	1 363	1 271	92	6.7
Hamlin	1 978	1 895	83	4.2	2 065	1 950	115	5.6
Hand	2 157	2 085	72	3.3	2 088	2 055	33	1.6
Hanson	1 195	1 155	40	3.3	1 143	1 098	45	3.9
Harding	779	764	15	1.9	777	757	20	2.6
Hughes	7 579	7 307	272	3.6	7 521	7 246	275	3.7
Hutchinson	4 357	4 219	138	3.2	4 287	4 167	120	2.8
Hyde	897	873	24	2.7	828	809	19	2.3
Jackson	1 219	1 157	62	5.1	1 097	1 039	58	5.3
Jerauld	1 317	1 302	15	1.1	1 356	1 330	26	1.9
Jones	664	651	13	2.0	699	688	11	1.6
Kingsbury	3 380	3 285	95	2.8	3 478	3 349	129	3.7
Lake	5 210	5 019	191	3.7	5 590	5 305	285	5.1
Lawrence	9 153	8 711	442	4.8	8 470	7 798	672	7.9
Lincoln	6 210	6 001	209	3.4	6 158	5 844	314	5.1
Lyman	1 523	1 470	53	3.5	1 546	1 482	64	4.1
McCook	2 958	2 798	160	5.4	3 084	2 961	123	4.0
McPherson	1 655	1 598	57	3.4	1 642	1 594	48	2.9
Marshall	1 984	1 900	84	4.2	2 156	1 980	176	8.2
Meade	5 927	5 676	251	4.2	5 802	5 520	282	4.9
Mellette	824	780	44	5.3	736	689	47	6.4
Miner	1 661	1 632	29	1.7	1 758	1 693	65	3.7
Minnehaha	63 132	60 830	2 302	3.6	63 629	60 865	2 764	4.3
Moody	3 606	3 435	171	4.7	3 572	3 460	112	3.1
Pennington	37 213	35 578	1 635	4.4	37 905	36 045	1 860	4.9
Perkins	2 274	2 237	37	1.6	2 257	2 195	62	2.7
Potter	1 835	1 745	90	4.9	1 894	1 832	62	3.3
Roberts	4 157	4 012	145	3.5	4 267	4 021	246	5.8
Sanborn	1 344	1 278	66	4.9	1 361	1 294	67	4.9
Shannon	2 738	2 457	281	10.3	2 773	2 435	338	12.2
Spink	3 710	3 618	92	2.5	3 976	3 853	123	3.1
Stanley	1 179	1 131	48	4.1	1 047	1 011	36	3.4
Sully	724	704	20	2.8	756	734	22	2.9
Todd	2 044	1 890	154	7.5	1 930	1 687	243	12.6
Tripp	3 397	3 276	121	3.6	3 336	3 260	76	2.3
Turner	4 137	3 961	176	4.3	4 079	3 931	148	3.6
Union	6 094	5 788	306	5.0	6 859	6 506	353	5.1
Walworth	3 023	2 907	116	3.8	3 046	2 881	165	5.4
Yankton	8 998	8 679	319	3.5	9 260	8 930	330	3.6
Ziebach	1 122	1 063	59	5.3	970	888	82	8.5

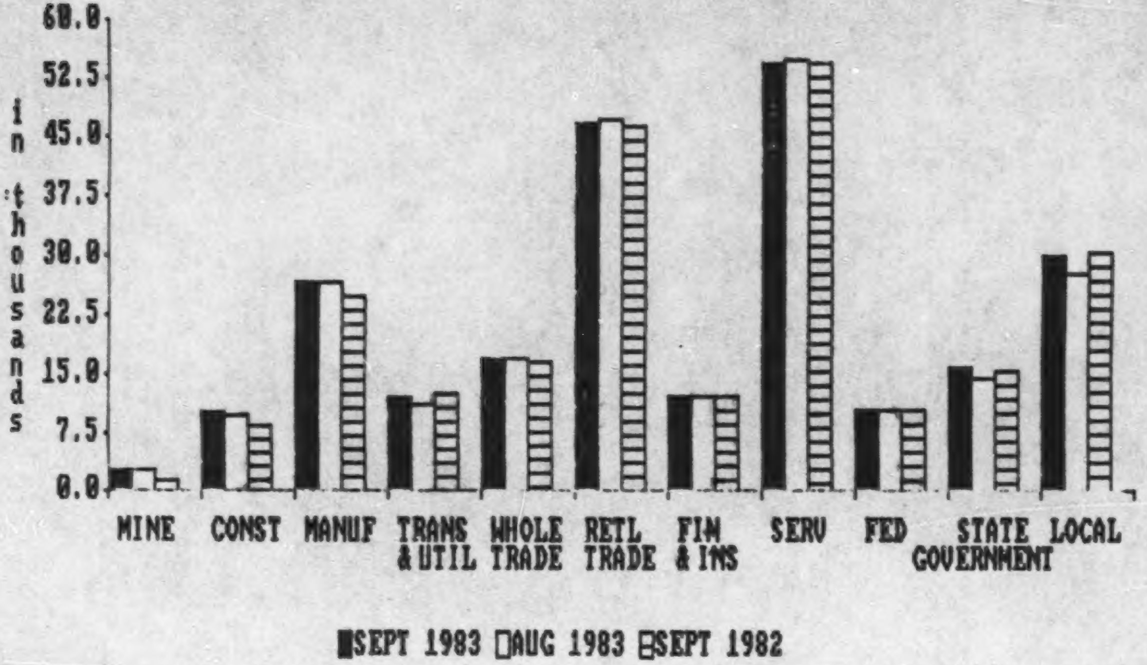
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 9.5 and 9.9. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

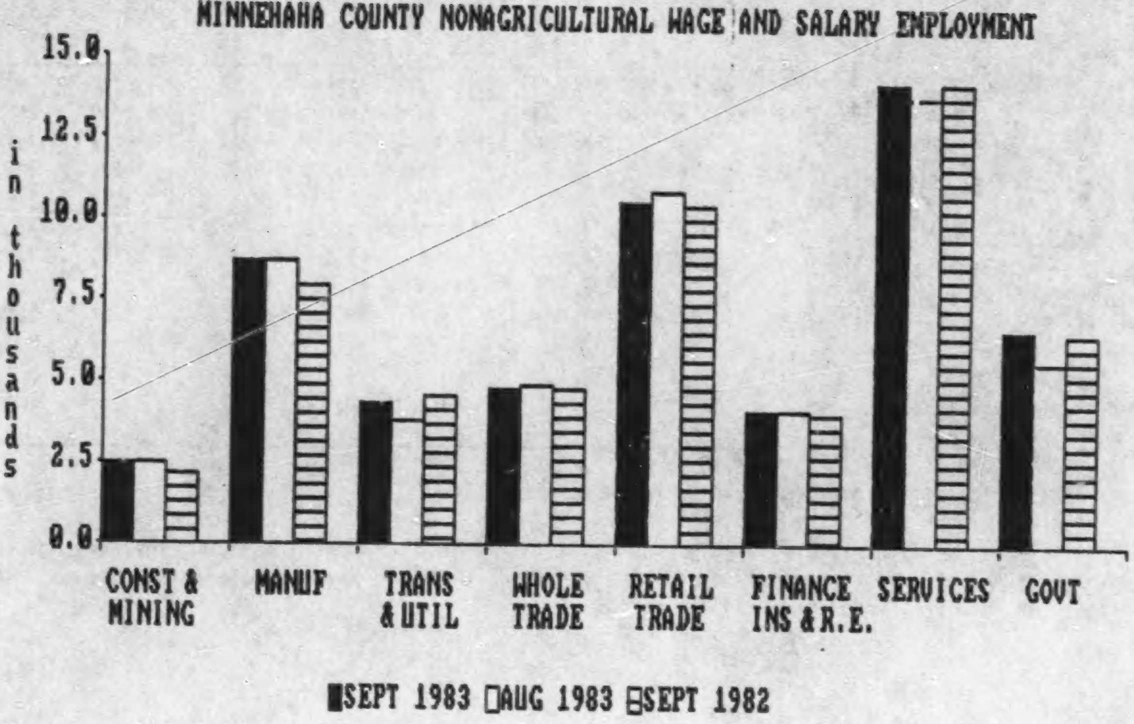
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	237,800	234,400	232,100	1.5	2.5
MINING................................	2,900	3,000	1,600	-3.3	81.3
CONSTRUCTION..........................	10,300	10,100	8,700	2.0	18.4
MANUFACTURING.........................	26,800	26,700	24,800	.4	8.1
Durable Goods......................	13,800	14,000	11,900	-1.4	16.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9,000	9,000	7,200	.0	25.0
Nondurable Goods...................	13,000	12,700	12,900	2.4	.8
Food & Kindred Products..........	7,700	7,500	8,100	2.7	-4.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12,300	11,200	12,600	9.8	-2.4
Transportation.....................	6,900	6,500	7,000	6.2	-1.4
Communication & Public Utilities..	5,400	4,700	5,600	14.9	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE...........	63,500	64,100	62,700	-.9	1.3
Wholesale Trade....................	16,800	17,000	16,400	-1.2	2.4
Durable Goods....................	7,600	7,800	7,500	-2.6	1.3
Nondurable Goods.................	9,200	9,200	8,900	.0	3.4
Retail Trade.......................	46,700	47,100	46,300	-.8	.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	12,100	12,100	12,000	.0	.8
SERVICES..............................	54,000	54,700	54,100	-1.3	-.2
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15,100	15,900	15,000	-5.0	.7
Medical and Health.................	22,000	22,200	21,900	-.9	.5
Educational, Membership & Social..	13,800	13,300	14,300	3.8	-3.5
GOVERNMENT............................	55,900	52,500	55,600	6.5	.5
Federal............................	10,400	10,500	10,200	-1.0	2.0
State..............................	15,600	14,400	15,200	8.3	2.6
State Education..................	7,400	5,900	7,300	25.4	1.4
Local..............................	29,900	27,600	30,200	8.3	-1.0
Local Education..................	16,600	12,500	16,700	32.8	-.6

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	56,300	54,800	55,100	2.7	2.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,600	2,600	2,200	.0	18.2
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	8,000	.0	8.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,400	3,900	4,600	12.8	-4.3
TRADE	15,400	15,800	15,300	-2.5	.7
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,900	4,800	-2.0	.0
Retail Trade	10,600	10,900	10,500	-2.8	1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,200	4,200	4,100	.0	2.4
SERVICES	14,300	13,900	14,300	2.9	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	5,700	6,600	17.5	1.5

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$300.98	$296.74	$274.23	41.4	41.1	38.3	$7.27	$7.22	$7.16
Durable Goods.............	285.38	286.60	266.11	41.3	41.9	39.6	6.91	6.84	6.72
Nondurable Goods..........	317.89	308.74	281.20	41.5	40.2	37.0	7.66	7.68	7.60
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	355.21	344.21	302.68	46.8	44.3	37.6	7.59	7.77	8.05

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	300.3	299.3	292.8	.3	2.6
Food & Beverages....	284.9	284.7	279.9	.1	1.8
Housing............	324.8	324.5	320.1	.1	1.5
Apparel............	197.3	195.0	191.8	1.2	2.9
Transportation......	302.4	300.4	296.2	.7	2.1
Medical Care........	360.0	357.7	333.3	.6	8.0
Entertainment.......	246.6	246.0	237.4	.2	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Sex, Total	1 378	2 492	3 918	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	738	1 244	2 432	53.6	49.9	62.1
Female	640	1 248	1 486	46.4	50.1	37.9
Race, Total	1 378	2 492	3 918	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1 197	2 045	3 122	86.9	82.1	79.7
Nonwhite	181	447	796	13.1	17.9	20.3
Age, Total	1 378	2 492	3 918	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 006	1 838	3 024	73.0	73.8	77.2
Over 45	372	654	894	27.0	26.2	22.8
[2] Industry, Total	1 378	2 492	3 918	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	14	31	472	1.0	1.2	12.1
Construction	133	201	404	9.7	8.1	10.3
Manufacturing	247	436	1 203	17.9	17.5	30.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	52	80	156	3.8	3.2	4.0
Trade	383	681	718	27.8	27.3	18.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	46	67	81	3.3	2.7	2.1
Services	345	758	694	25.0	30.4	17.7
Government	158	238	190	11.5	9.6	4.8
[2] Occupation, Total	1 378	2 492	3 918	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	276	518	580	20.0	20.8	14.8
Clerical and Sales	353	589	652	25.6	23.6	16.6
Services	197	434	415	14.3	17.4	10.6
Processing	76	133	167	5.5	5.3	4.3
Machine Trade	68	109	363	4.9	4.4	9.3
Benchwork	68	111	529	4.9	4.5	13.5
Structural Work	190	340	656	13.9	13.6	16.7
Other	150	258	556	10.9	10.4	14.2
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1 378	2 492	3 918	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	246	361	575	17.9	14.5	14.7
3-4 Weeks	217	281	538	15.7	11.3	13.7
5-14 Weeks	518	1 225	1 874	37.6	49.2	47.8
15 Weeks & Over	397	625	931	28.8	25.1	23.8

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

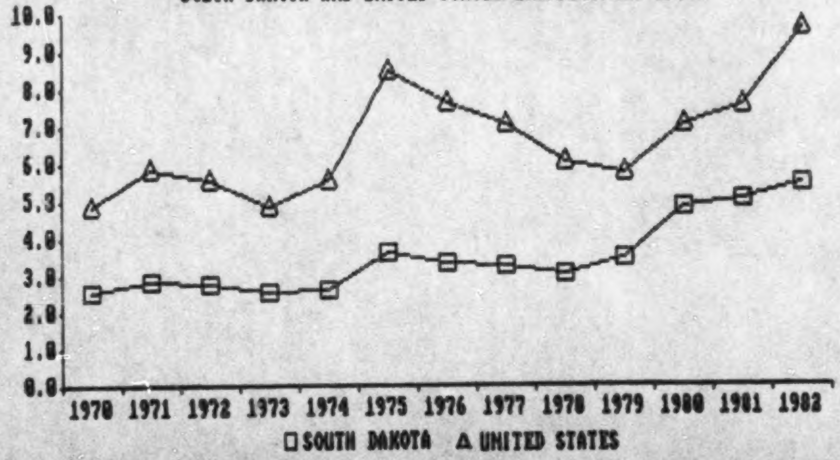


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1 242	1 490	2 005	-16.6	-38.1
B. Weeks Claimed	6 182	11 212	20 252	-44.9	-69.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$971 141	$1 009 181	$1 742 380	-3.8	-44.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$11 519 300	$12 213 800	$8 772 100	-5.7	31.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6 330	3 270	4 471	93.6	41.6
F. Nonag Placements	4 393	4 573	3 392	-3.9	29.5
G. Nonag Job Openings	3 681	4 881	3 455	-24.6	6.5

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

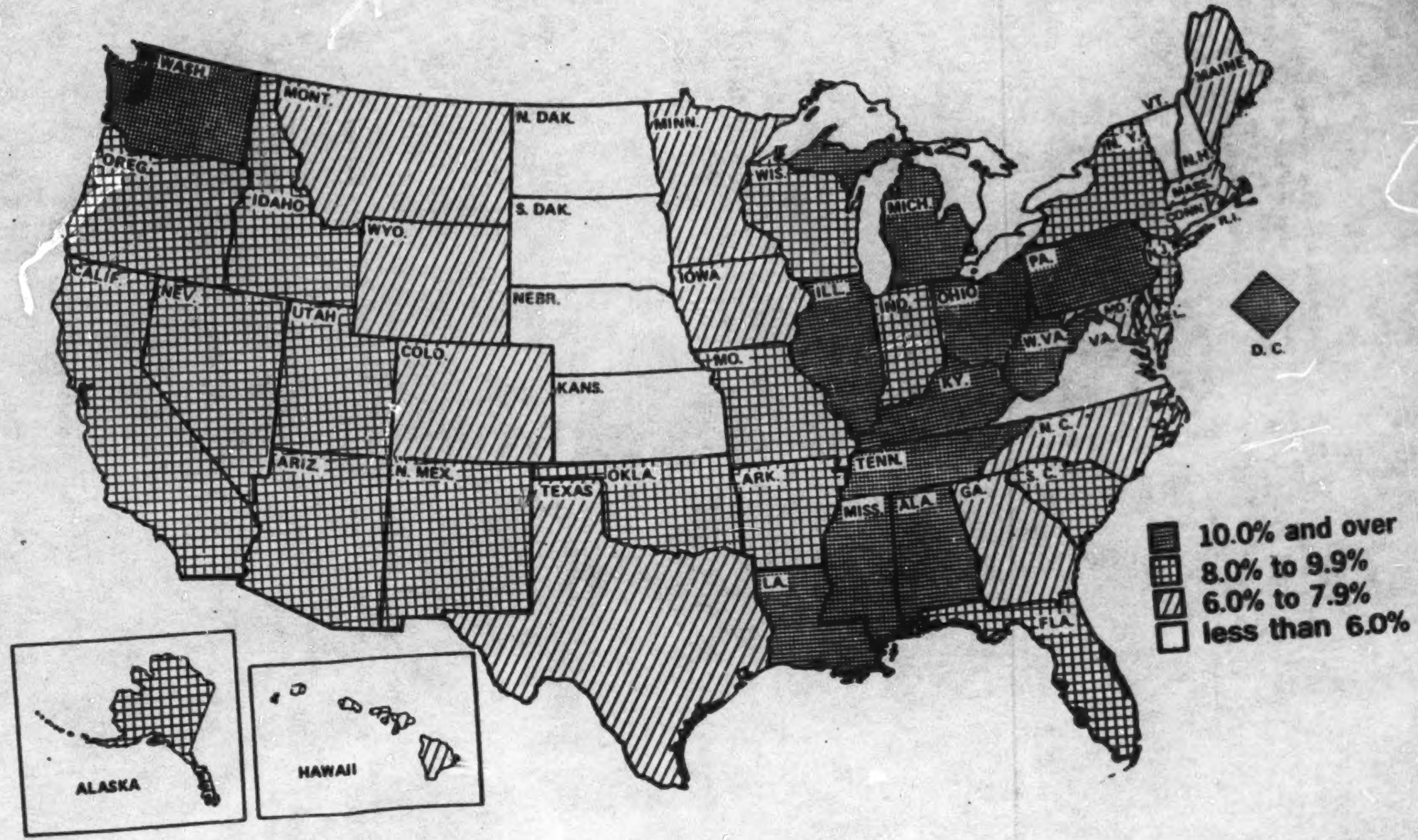
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1983


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
OREG.
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WYO.
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MICH.
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MAINE
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
COLO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
MD.
DEL.
VA.
W.VA.
KY.
MO.
KANS.
N.C.
TENN.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
S.C.
GA.
ALA.
MISS.
LA.
FLA.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The national median home value as recorded in the 1980 census was $47,200, South Dakota's median home value was $36,600; and
- The national median monthly contract rent was $198. The median monthly contract rent in South Dakota was $148; and
- The averages for the median home value and rent for the West North Central region were $41,700 and $173 respectively. The following states make up this region: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

(These facts are found in the U.S. Summary, General Housing Characteristics, 1980 census publication HC80-1-A-1).

DID YOU KNOW:

- South Dakota's population density per square mile in 1980 was 9.1 persons, the same as recorded in the 1930 census; and
- This density ranged from a high of 135.1 persons in Minnehaha County to a low of 0.6 persons in Ziebach County.

(These facts can be found in the South Dakota Annual Planning Report 1983, a South Dakota Department of Labor publication.)

For this and other information contact:

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THE NATIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN REVIEW - PART II

Last month we discussed how and why the Government collects statistics on the unemployed through the use of the Current Population Survey (CPS). This month we will review how people are classified as employed or unemployed including those not in the labor force, cases of overlap, seasonal adjustment and a measure of underemployment. We will also review inputs in addition to the CPS that go into computing the unemployment rate of individual states, such as South Dakota.

Chart 1 on page 4 illustrates the flow of the labor force. An overview of the chart follows:

WHO IS COUNTED AS EMPLOYED

People are considered employed if they did any work at all for pay or profit during the monthly household survey period. This includes all part-time and temporary work as well as regular full-time year-round employment. Persons are also counted as employed if they have a job but did not work because they were: on vacation; ill; involved in an industrial dispute; prevented from working by bad weather; or taking time off for various personal reasons.

Included in the employed is a group called "unpaid family workers," comprised of any persons who work 15 hours or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise. "Unpaid family workers" are an important part of our labor supply, particulary in agriculture and retail trade.

WHO IS COUNTED AS UNEMPLOYED

Persons are unemployed if they have actively looked for work in the past 4 weeks, are currently available for work, and do not have a job. For the unemployment rate, looking for work may consist of any of the following activities: registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional employment register.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are: persons waiting to start a new job within 30 days and workers waiting to be recalled from layoff. In all other cases except temporary illness, the individual must be currently available for work.

The total unemployment figure measures more than the number of persons who have lost jobs or those receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits. It includes persons who have quit their jobs to look for other employment, new workers looking for their first jobs, and experienced workers looking for jobs after an absence from the labor force.

WHO IS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

Persons not in the labor force are distinguished from the unemployed by the fact that they are not actively seeking a job. Included in this not-in-the-labor-force category are persons in school, those with family or home responsibilities, retired or disabled individuals, those who for a variety of personal reasons have no current interest in working, and persons described as discouraged workers.

Discouraged workers are defined as those persons who want a job but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available. These people are not counted as jobless because they are not actively seeking a job. Some of the responses people give in the CPS that result in their identification as discouraged workers include: they believe no work is available in their line of work or area; they had looked earlier and couldn't find any work; they lack necessary schooling, training,

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skills, or experience; they think they are too young or too old; or they have some other personal handicap in finding a job.

The National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics recommended that discouraged workers continue to be counted as not in the labor force but that the definition of discouraged workers be changed. They recommended that discouragement be based on job search during the previous 6 months and available for work, in addition to desire for a job. Though this has been accepted, it has not been implemented yet.

Because of the complexities of the American economic system and the wide variety of job arrangements and job seeking efforts, the definitions of employment and unemployment must be specific to insure uniformity of reporting at any given time and over a period of time. When all the details are considered, definitions may seem rather complicated. The basic concept, however, is still the same--people with jobs are employed; people who do not have jobs and are looking for jobs are unemployed; people who meet neither labor market test are not in the labor force. The qualifying conditions are necessary to cover the wide range of labor force patterns and to provide an objective set of standards to insure consistency. Unemployment statistics are intended to count underutilized available labor resources.

Following are three considerations when examining the unemployment rate:

CASES OF OVERLAP

When the population is classified according to who is employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force based on their activities, situations are often encountered when individuals are engaged in working more than one job. In these cases each person is counted only once regardless of the number of jobs held. Working takes precedence over looking for work and both take precedence over being out of the labor force.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Employment and unemployment change during the year as a result of holidays, vacations, harvest times, changing seasons, shifts in industry production schedules, and simillar occurrences. A statistical technique called seasonal adjustment is used.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical movements in the unemployment rate.

It is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data in which they are based. The information used by the State of South Dakota and 39 other states is based on the actual data gathered or employment and unemployment.

A MEASURE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT

The underemployed are persons who take jobs that do not make use of, or pay according to, their skills, training or experience.

At the present time, no official government statistics are available on the total number of persons currently underemployed. This is partially due to the difficulty in establishing an objective set of criteria for measuring underemployment and partially due to the difficulty in qualifying the loss to the economy.

RATES OF INDIVIDUAL STATES (SOUTH DAKOTA) INPUTS IN ADDITION TO THE CPS

In the ten largest states in the country the CPS sample is large enough to provide reliable monthly estimates of unemployed. In the other 40 states, including South Dakota, the CPS sample is not large enough to provide accurate monthly data. Therefore, data from two other major sources, the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are used in conjunction with the CPS to derive monthly estimates.

The CES program is a monthly survey of employers (about 1700 in South Dakota) which provides estimates of all nonfarm payroll employment.

After total employment estimates are made, an estimate of the total number of unemployed is prepared. The UI system is one of the main factors for unemployment inputs.

Following is a list of the factors that make up unemployment information:

a) state unemployment insurance claimants;
b) those persons who remain unemployed after exhausting unemployment benefits;

c) those former workers who delay or never file unemployment claims, but are looking for work;
d) those who have been denied benefits because they are not qualified to receive them;
e) unemployed Federal or Railroad workers;
f) unemployed domestic workers, agricultural workers and self-employed persons;
g) unemployed individuals not covered by unemployment insurance programs such as some former government employees and former employees of certain non-profit organizations and,
h) those entering the labor force market for the first time (students for example) and those who have been out of the labor force for a period of time (housewives for example), who have not yet found employment.

After obtaining an estimate for total employed and unemployed, the two are summed to arrive at an estimate of the labor force. The unemployment rate is derived by dividing unemployment by the labor force and is expressed as a percent.

In order to provide a consistent measure of unemployment from state to state, CPS data are used as control totals. In this way, labor force statistics from state to state reflect the CPS concepts of employed and unemployed and can be used confidently in private and public economic analyses and for the equitable distribution of federal funds that are appropriated according to these figures.

LABOR MARKET FACTS

South Dakota's unemployment rate dropped in October to 4.1 percent. That was its lowest level of the year. The decline from September's 4.2 percent maintained the steady decrease in the State's jobless rate since January when it was 7.7 percent. The number of South Dakotans who unsuccessfully sought work in October was 13,400, 22 percent fewer than one year ago.

Although an October increase in initial claims signaled the seasonal upturn in unemployment, the number of continued weeks claimed of 6,143 was slightly below the September figure of 6,182 and well below the year ago figure of 15,484. As a result, the balance in the unemployment trust fund rose to over $13 million in October. That was its highest level since August 1980 and a dramatic improvement over the recession low of $3.2 million in March of this year.

With ten months of data in, it appears employment will average 311,000 in 1983. That will be 1,000 higher than the 1982 figure and the first annual increase in employment since 1979. A Labor Department/USD econometric model forecast shows the 1984 average reaching the 1979 all-time high of 324,000.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

South Dakota nonfarm payroll employment was 237,100 in October. That represented a seasonal decline from the September figure of 238,200, but an increase of 5,100 or 2.2 percent over the October 1982 figure of 232,000.

The seasonal decline from September to October was centered in the retail trade and services industries--primarily restaurants, hotels and motels. This decline occurs every year when the summer tourist season ends.

The over-the-year gain in nonagricultural wage and salary employment was concentrated in two major industries: construction and manufacturing. Construction employment rose to 10,200 in October from 8,500 a year ago, an increase of 20 percent or 1,700 jobs. It was the highest October figure recorded since 1980 when 11,600 construction workers were employed. The pre-recession October 1978 peak in South Dakota in the construction industry was 15,200 employed.

Manufacturing employment increased to 27,100 in October. That was 10.6 percent higher than the October 1982 figure of 24,500 and the second highest number of manufacturing jobs ever recorded in October. There were 29,200 manufacturing workers employed in October 1979 before the national recession. High interest rates and a sagging farm economy precipitated a downturn in this industry. During the past year, fabricated metal and machinery manufacturing has accounted for the majority of this industry's overall increase. This diverse industry group includes the manufacturing of products ranging from computer components to microwave ovens to automotive parts.

U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR RAY DONOVAN DESIGNATES "LABOR SURPLUS AREAS"

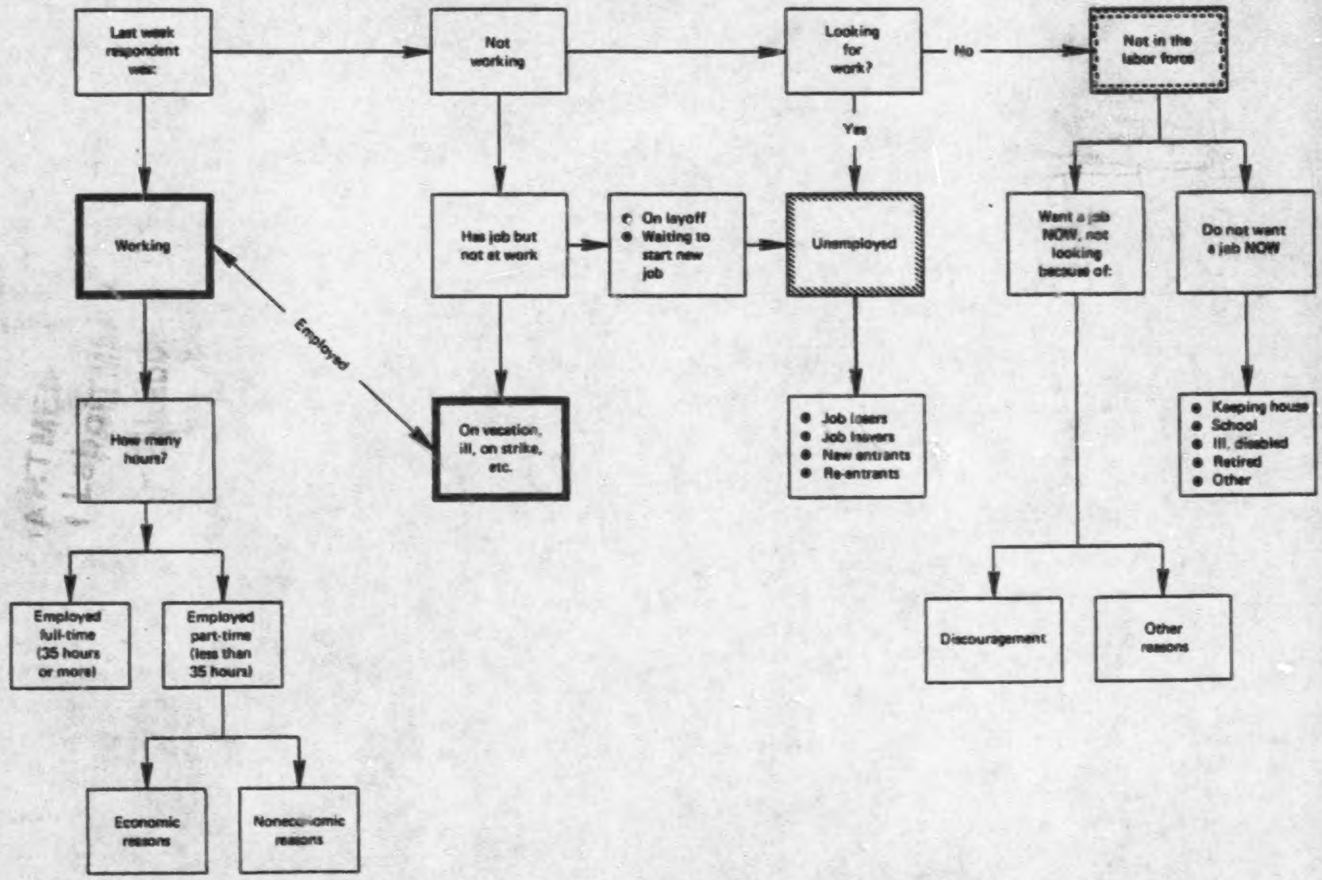
The counties in South Dakota designated as "Labor Surplus Areas" and eligible for Federal Procurement Preference on October 1, 1983, are: Buffalo, Corson, Dewey, Shannon and Todd County.

U.S. Secretary of Labor Ray Donovan has designated 1,435 of these areas througout the United States where employers may obtain preference in obtaining Federal Contracts.

CHART 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE


Last week respondent was:
Not working
Looking for work?
No
Not in the labor force
Working
Has job but not at work
On layoff
Waiting to start new job
Yes
Unemployed
Want a job NOW, not looking because of:
Do not want a job NOW
Employed
How many hours?
On vacation, ill, on strike, etc.
Job losers
Job leavers
New entrants
Re-entrants
Keeping house
School
Ill, disabled
Retired
Other
Employed full-time (35 hours or more)
Employed part-time (less than 35 hours)
Discouragement
Other reasons
Economic reasons
Noneconomic reasons

DEFINITIONS

Employed ■	– Employed persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.
Unemployed ▨	– Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.
Not in the labor force ▩	– Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

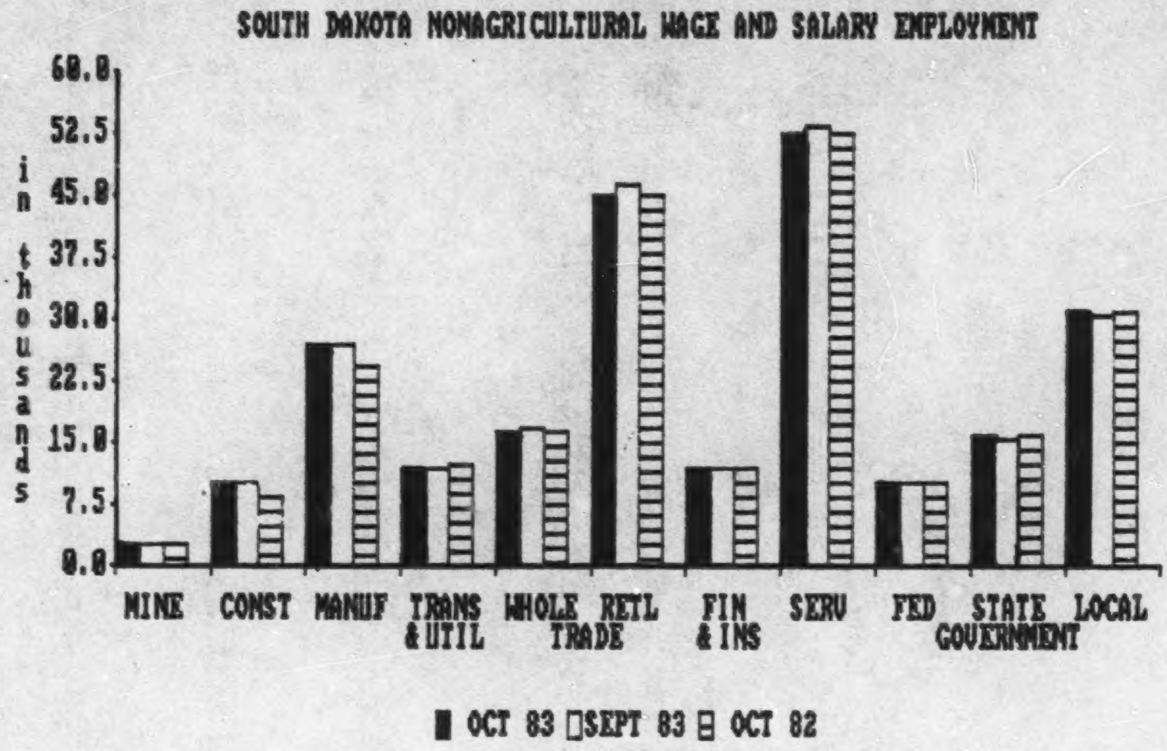
	October 1983 (1)				October 1982			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	112 042 000	102 659 000	9 383 000	8.4 (3)	110 767 000	99 825 000	10 942 000	9.9 (3)
South Dakota	325 600	312 200	13 400	4.1	331 300	314 100	17 200	5.2
Sioux Falls MSA	64 584	62 229	2 355	3.6	63 522	60 696	2 826	4.4
Aurora	1 482	1 457	25	1.7	1 505	1 474	31	2.1
Beadle	8 576	8 210	366	4.3	9 648	9 191	457	4.7
Bennett	1 254	1 193	61	4.9	1 393	1 362	31	2.2
Bon Homme	3 468	3 349	119	3.4	3 587	3 429	158	4.4
Brookings	13 852	13 217	635	4.6	14 275	13 557	718	5.0
Brown	18 267	17 486	781	4.3	18 898	17 914	984	5.2
Brule	3 185	3 086	99	3.1	3 115	2 997	118	3.8
Buffalo	460	417	43	9.3	529	436	93	17.6
Butte	3 797	3 577	220	5.8	4 060	3 814	246	6.1
Campbell	831	793	38	4.6	1 019	983	36	3.5
Charles Mix	3 832	3 668	164	4.3	4 094	3 869	225	5.5
Clark	2 039	1 981	58	2.8	2 060	1 950	110	5.3
Clay	5 845	5 517	328	5.6	6 508	5 851	657	10.1
Codington	9 497	9 066	431	4.5	10 044	9 429	615	6.1
Corson	1 322	1 207	115	8.7	1 291	1 150	141	10.9
Custer	2 459	2 349	110	4.5	2 518	2 371	147	5.8
Davison	8 992	8 793	199	2.2	9 527	9 133	394	4.1
Day	3 040	2 953	87	2.9	3 076	2 905	171	5.6
Deuel	2 177	2 071	106	4.9	1 923	1 801	122	6.3
Dewey	1 855	1 707	148	8.0	1 752	1 574	178	10.2
Douglas	1 833	1 764	69	3.8	1 839	1 794	45	2.4
Edmunds	1 952	1 918	34	1.7	2 073	1 999	74	3.6
Fall River	3 313	3 154	159	4.8	3 152	2 957	195	6.2
Faulk	1 207	1 187	20	1.7	1 450	1 421	29	2.0
Grant	4 677	4 516	161	3.4	4 511	4 291	220	4.9
Gregory	2 466	2 421	45	1.8	2 564	2 480	84	3.3
Haakon	1 226	1 201	25	2.0	1 455	1 368	87	6.0
Hamlin	1 919	1 849	70	3.6	1 909	1 797	112	5.9
Hand	2 101	2 029	72	3.4	2 098	1 941	127	6.1
Hanson	1 167	1 106	61	5.2	1 092	1 049	43	3.9
Harding	732	718	14	1.9	748	737	11	1.5
Hughes	7 599	7 316	283	3.7	7 373	7 122	251	3.4
Hutchinson	4 216	4 124	92	2.2	4 159	4 021	138	2.3
Hyde	849	829	20	2.4	803	784	19	2.4
Jackson	1 124	1 070	54	4.8	906	844	62	6.8
Jerauld	1 297	1 274	23	1.8	1 319	1 276	43	3.3
Jones	640	609	31	4.8	729	641	88	12.1
Kingsbury	3 469	3 370	99	2.9	3 436	3 256	180	5.2
Lake	5 350	5 132	218	4.1	5 619	5 383	236	4.2
Lawrence	8 994	8 537	457	5.1	9 899	9 327	572	5.8
Lincoln	5,928	5,679	249	4.2	6 003	5 687	316	5.3
Lyman	1 463	1 385	78	5.3	1 441	1 384	57	4.0
McCook	2 888	2 783	105	3.6	3 014	2 867	147	4.9
McPherson	1 588	1 536	52	3.3	1 596	1 532	64	4.0
Marshall	1 881	1 809	72	3.8	2 022	1 862	160	7.9
Meade	5 976	5 675	301	5.0	5 342	5 061	281	5.3
Mellette	768	732	36	4.7	715	676	39	5.5
Miner	1,666	1,603	63	3.8	1 755	1 695	60	3.4
Minnehaha	64 584	62 229	2 355	3.6	63 522	60 696	2 826	4.4
Moody	3 611	3 360	251	7.0	3 486	3 359	127	3.6
Pennington	36 878	35 169	1 709	4.6	37 146	35 051	2 113	5.7
Perkins	2 222	2 188	34	1.5	2 288	2 200	88	3.8
Potter	1 766	1 721	45	2.5	1 880	1 770	110	5.9
Roberts	4 183	4 031	152	3.6	4 281	4 035	246	5.7
Sanborn	1 286	1 239	47	3.7	1 350	1 279	71	5.3
Shannon	2 714	2 425	289	10.6	2 821	2 486	335	11.9
Spink	3 710	3 575	135	3.6	3 864	3 759	105	2.7
Stanley	1 221	1 169	52	4.3	1 102	1 062	40	3.6
Sully	701	681	20	2.9	765	703	62	8.1
Todd	1 986	1 849	137	6.9	1 895	1 622	273	14.4
Tripp	3 322	3 194	128	3.9	3 243	3 139	104	3.2
Turner	4 099	3 956	143	3.5	3 844	3 726	118	3.1
Union	5 777	5 402	375	6.5	6 845	6 363	482	7.0
Walworth	2 903	2 825	78	2.7	2 958	2 789	169	5.7
Yankton	8 897	8 628	269	3.0	9 142	8 713	429	4.7
Ziebach	1 231	1 180	51	4.1	969	907	62	6.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

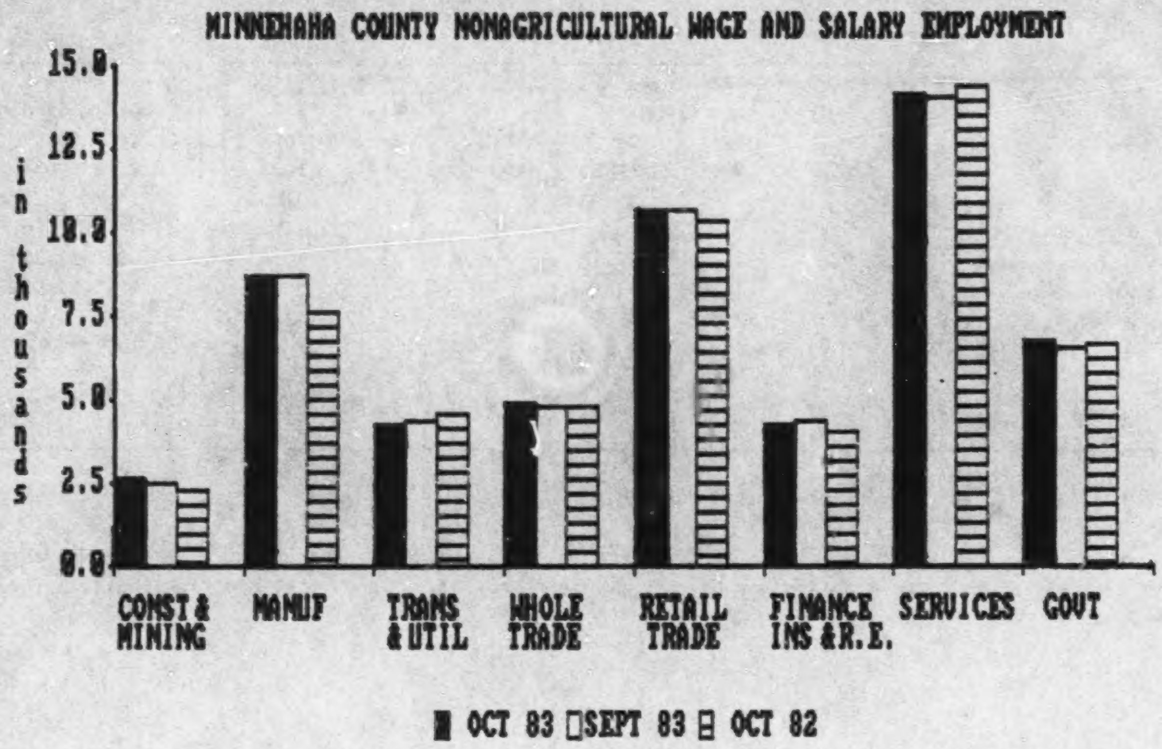
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.8 and 10.5. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2


SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

				Percent Change From	
	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	237,100	238,200	232,000	-.5	2.2
MINING	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
CONSTRUCTION	10,200	10,200	8,500	.0	20.0
MANUFACTURING	27,100	27,000	24,500	.4	10.6
Durable Goods	14,200	14,000	11,700	1.4	21.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,400	9,100	7,100	3.3	32.4
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,000	12,800	-.8	.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,700	7,800	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,700	-.8	-3.9
Transportation	6,800	6,900	7,100	-1.4	-4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,600	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61,900	63,300	61,500	-2.2	.7
Wholesale Trade	16,700	16,800	16,500	-.6	1.2
Durable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,100	9,200	9,000	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	45,200	46,500	45,000	-2.8	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,100	12,300	12,000	-1.6	.8
SERVICES	52,700	53,600	52,700	-1.7	.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14,000	15,000	13,700	-6.7	2.2
Medical and Health	21,800	22,000	21,800	-.9	.0
Educational, Membership & Social	13,900	13,500	14,300	3.0	-2.8
GOVERNMENT	58,000	56,600	57,300	2.5	1.2
Federal	10,500	10,400	10,200	1.0	2.9
State	16,200	15,600	16,100	3.8	.6
State Education	8,200	7,500	8,300	9.3	-1.2
Local	31,300	30,600	31,000	2.3	1.0
Local Education	18,300	16,900	18,000	8.3	1.7

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	56,600	56,300	55,000	.5	2.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,700	2,600	2,300	3.8	17.4
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	7,700	.0	13.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,300	4,400	4,600	-2.3	-6.5
TRADE	15,600	15,500	15,200	.6	2.6
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,800	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	10,700	10,700	10,400	.0	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,300	4,400	4,100	-2.3	4.9
SERVICES	14,200	14,100	14,400	.7	-1.4
GOVERNMENT	6,800	6,600	6,700	3.0	1.5

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$282.80	$306.98	$297.11	40.4	41.8	40.7	$7.00	$7.32	$7.30
Durable Goods.............	272.92	291.33	252.70	39.9	41.5	38.0	6.84	7.02	6.65
Nondurable Goods..........	292.13	323.33	337.47	40.8	42.1	43.1	7.16	7.68	7.83
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	303.28	358.98	378.11	43.7	46.5	45.5	6.94	7.72	8.31

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sep. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items..............	301.8	300.3	293.3	0.5	2.9
Food & Beverages....	285.3	284.9	280.1	0.1	1.9
Housing...............	326.4	324.8	319.7	0.5	2.1
Apparel..............	200.4	197.3	194.9	1.6	2.8
Transportation......	303.7	302.4	295.3	0.4	2.8
Medical Care.........	361.2	360.0	336.0	0.3	7.5
Entertainment.......	247.5	246.6	238.3	0.4	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982
Sex, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	861	738	2 455	55.5	53.6	59.2
Female	690	640	1 690	44.5	46.4	40.8
Race, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1 325	1 197	3 039	85.4	86.9	73.3
Nonwhite	226	181	1 106	14.6	13.1	26.7
Age, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 178	1 006	3 292	76.0	73.0	79.4
Over 45	373	372	853	24.0	27.0	20.6
[2] Industry, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	25	14	261	1.6	1.0	6.3
Construction	141	133	527	9.1	9.7	12.7
Manufacturing	293	247	1 319	18.9	17.9	31.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	65	52	180	4.2	3.8	4.4
Trade	395	383	785	25.5	27.8	18.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	46	93	4.1	3.3	2.2
Services	394	345	774	25.4	25.0	18.7
Government	174	158	206	11.2	11.5	5.0
[2] Occupation, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	310	276	644	20.0	20.0	15.5
Clerical and Sales	376	353	705	24.2	25.6	17.0
Services	240	197	419	15.5	14.3	10.1
Processing	61	76	159	3.9	5.5	3.8
Machine Trade	66	68	334	4.3	4.9	8.1
Benchwork	104	68	609	6.7	4.9	14.7
Structural Work	234	190	792	15.1	13.9	19.1
Other	160	150	483	10.3	10.9	11.7
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	388	246	875	25.0	17.9	21.1
3-4 Weeks	169	217	510	10.9	15.7	12.3
5-14 Weeks	590	518	1 705	38.0	37.6	41.1
15 Weeks & Over	404	397	1 055	26.0	28.8	25.5

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA 1983 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

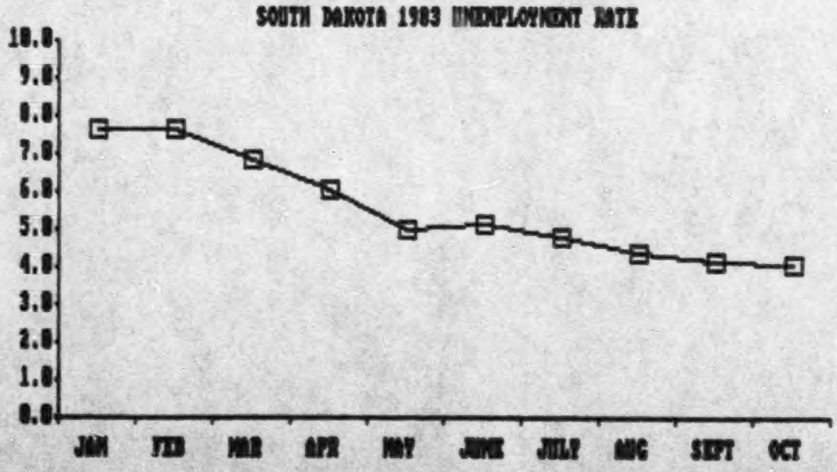


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1 636	1 242	3 001	31.7	-45.5
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	6 143	6 182	15 484	-0.6	-60.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$544 887	$971 141	$1 302 066	-43.9	-58.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$13 015.8	$11 519.3	$8 830.4	13.0	47.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	NA	4 592	7 830	---	---
F. Nonag Placements..................	NA	4 393	2 940	---	---
G. Nonag Job Openings................	NA	3 681	2 861	---	---

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State Unemployment Insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

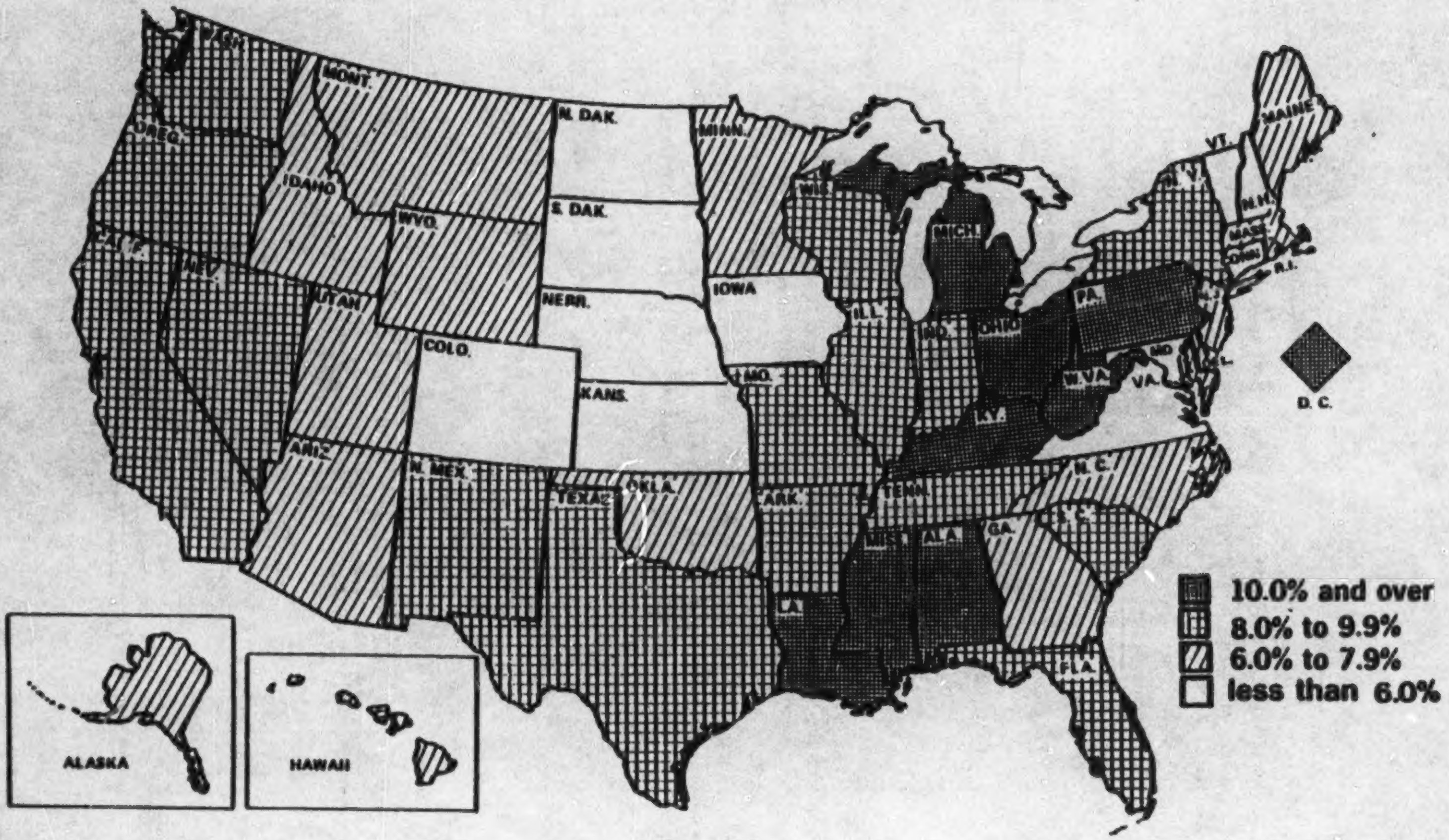
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1983


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W.VA.
MD
PA.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW:

- South Dakota's land area of 75,952 square miles ranks 17th in the nation. Texas lost its number one ranking with the admittance of Alaska to the union with its land area of 570,833 square miles. Rhode Island ranks 50th with only 1,055 square miles. South Dakota's land area is greater than the combined total of the nine smallest states including Hawaii, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maryland. Using the 1980 census population count of 690,768 persons as a base, the number of persons per square mile in South Dakota computes to 9.1 persons compared to a national average of 64.0. South Dakota's low population density allows us ample space to expand in many directions.

DID YOU KNOW:

- All the boats one sees being towed on South Dakota highways are destined for one of the lakes or rivers making up the 1,164 square miles of permanent inland water surface in South Dakota. Lakes and rivers account for 1.5 percent of the total state 77,166 square mile area and provide recreation for residents and out-of-state visitors alike. The continued development of the "Great Lakes" created by the damming of the Missouri River adds to those occupations and industries associated with those recreation areas.

(These facts are found in the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book 1982, A U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication).

For this and other information contact:

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1983

published December 1983

1983...

As 1983 comes to a close, it is a good time to look back. After three years of economic slump, the nation is recovering. Each month many economic indicators improve and general optimism grows.

Strong boosts in economic activity have spurred positive employment trends in mining, construction, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate in South Dakota. Payroll employment is up from one year ago and the unemployment rate has declined. (These issues are discussed in The South Dakota Labor Market.)

These increases are in line with the industry projections to 1990. South Dakota wage and salaried employment is projected to grow 18.9 percent by 1990. Manufacturing and construction, with anticipated growth rates of 29.2 and 20.7 percent, continue to be the most rapidly growing major industries of South Dakota's economy.

People who have asked where South Dakota is are beginning to find out. There have been articles written about the strong business climate in publications such as the Chicago Tribune, Forbes and Time magazines. The state has become a national contender for business across the United States looking for a new location to expand. This can be seen in the renovations, relocations, expansions and new industries in the State from Yankton to Aberdeen and from Rapid City to Sioux Falls. Latest figures show an annual net increase of 149 firms in South Dakota. South Dakota has the right ingredients for continued growth.

The year 1983 was a good chapter in South Dakota's history. As we enjoy the holiday season and ready ourselves for 1984 we should reflect on the advances we have made and look forward to the oppportunties of the future.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

The South Dakota unemployment rate rose to 4.7 percent in November, marking the annual winter upturn in unemployment in the State. Although the rate was 0.6 percent higher than in October, it was still below the preceding year when 5.3 percent of the labor force was out of work. It was the first significant move upward since January when 7.7 percent or 24,100 workers were unemployed. Jobless South Dakotan's numbered 14,800 in November.

The drop in unemployment and the commensurate decline in claims for unemployment compensation have boosted the State's unemployment trust fund to its highest level in nearly four years. The November balance in the fund was $15.3 million. That was the first time since the outset of the recession in January 1980, that the balance has risen above $15 million.

While total employment growth in South Dakota has not kept pace with the nation, nonfarm payroll employment has rebounded nicely since its low point earlier this year. The November total for non-farm workers was 235,600. That represented a seasonal decline from the October count of 237,900, but it was 4,600 jobs ahead of the November 1982 total of 231,000.

Manufacturing employment has grown at a robust 11.9 percent rate during the past year. The November total of 27,200 means that 2,900 manufacturing jobs have been added in South Dakota during the year. Most of these jobs were in fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing. It is expected that employment will continue to increase in this group of industries as the national economy expands, particularly the sectors that utilize the products produced by these manufacturers.

Construction is another industry that realized strong gains during the past year. In November it had the largest percentage gain in employment among the major industries--16.3 percent or 1,300 jobs. Commercial construction accounted for most of this increase since housing construction is still lagging. This industry should continue to expand as housing construction, following the national pattern, begins to pick up.

Services employment, which continued to show steady improvement, even during the recession, was up 1.5 percent or 800 jobs during the past year. The November total of 52,600 was the highest November figure on record. Medical and health care accounted for most of the increase in services employment during the past years; however, the changes in payment limits for Medicare patients may impact future employment in this sector. Hiring in other sectors of the services industry should pick up, as the economy recovers from the recession. The services industry should therefore continue to show overall growth in employment.

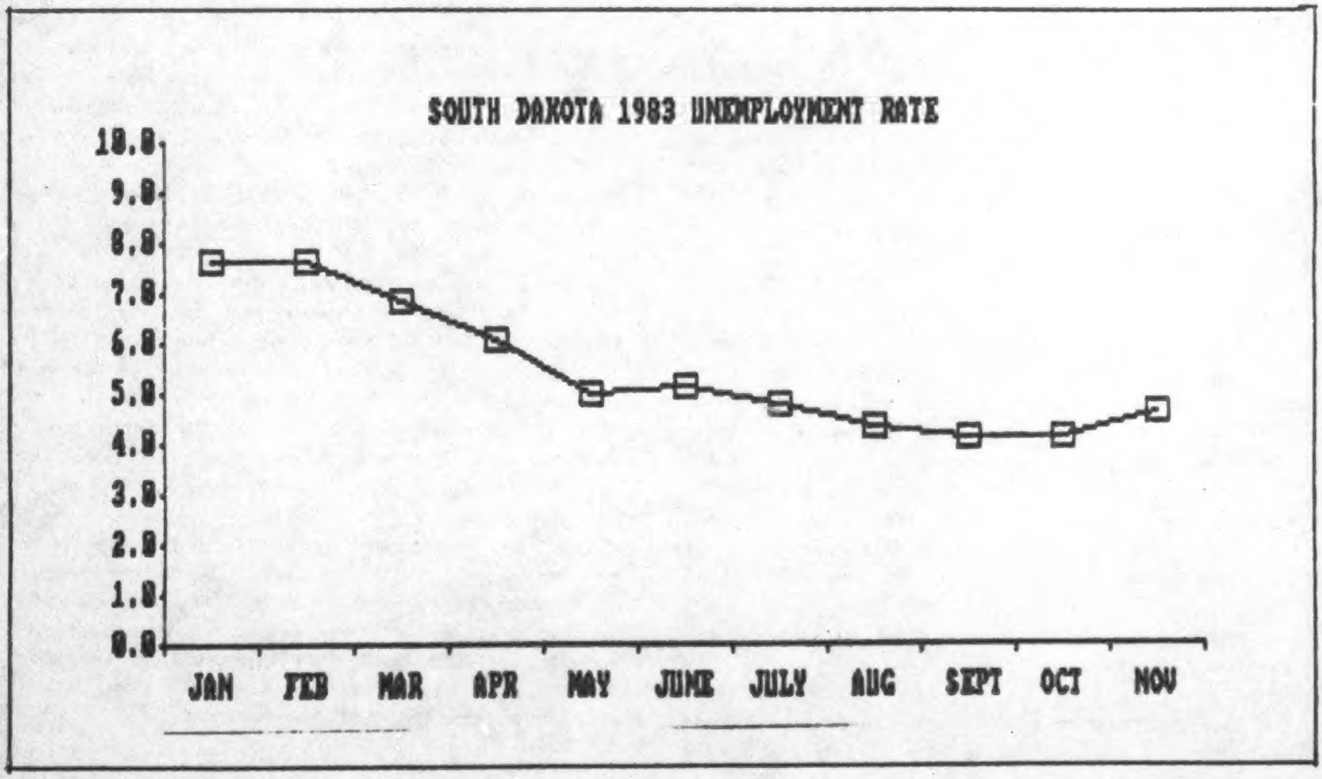


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

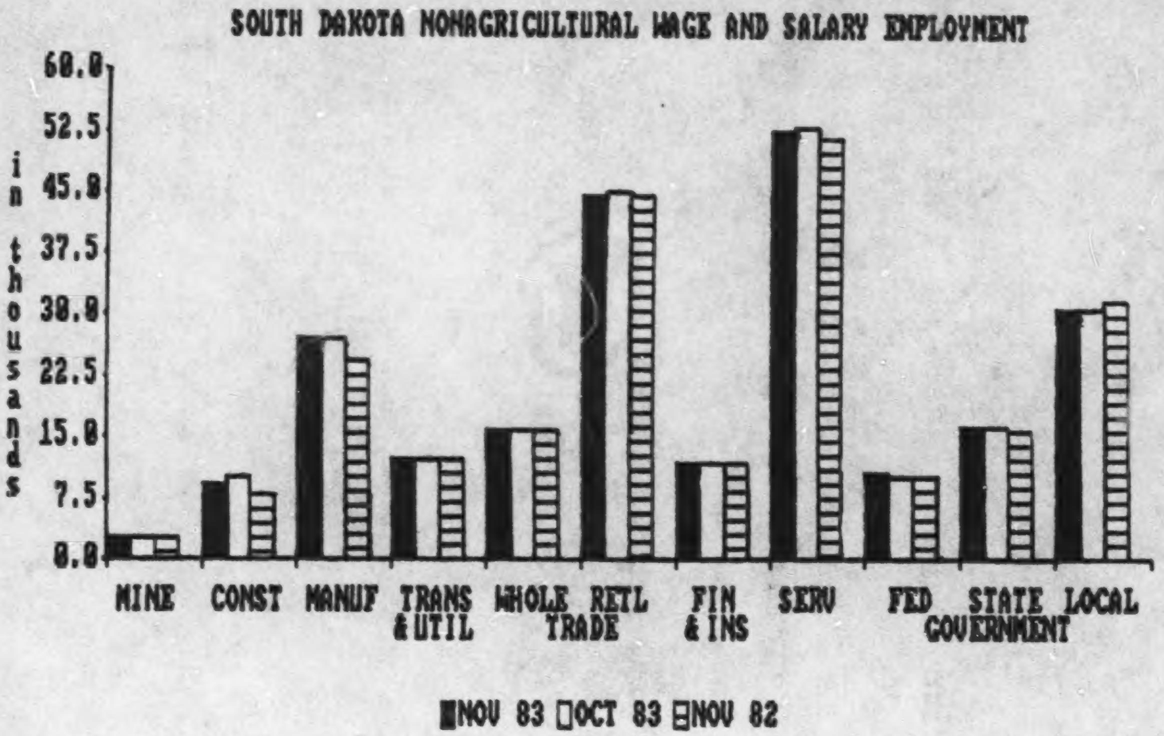
	November 1983 (1)					November 1982				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	112 147 000	103 018 000	9 129 000	8.1	(3)	110 855 000	99 379 000	11 476 000	10.4	(3)
South Dakota	318 100	303 300	14 800	4.7		321 000	303 900	17 100	5.3	
Sioux Falls MSA	64 961	62 155	2 806	4.3		63 626	60 715	2 911	4.6	
Aurora	1 374	1 347	27	2.0		1 440	1 382	58	4.0	
Beadle	8 522	8 180	342	4.0		9 412	8 912	500	5.3	
Bennett	1 343	1 289	54	4.0		1 416	1 339	77	5.4	
Bon Homme	3 292	3 117	175	5.3		3 400	3 267	133	3.9	
Brookings	13 389	12 588	801	6.0		13 815	13 152	663	4.8	
Brown	18 328	17 350	978	5.3		18 701	17 574	1 127	6.0	
Brule	3 019	2 882	137	4.5		3 041	2 844	197	6.5	
Buffalo	493	454	39	7.9		488	395	93	19.1	
Butte	3 405	3 307	98	2.9		3 840	3 625	215	5.6	
Campbell	766	741	25	3.3		1 033	1 001	32	3.1	
Charles Mix	3 586	3 439	147	4.1		3 841	3 669	172	4.5	
Clark	1 900	1 792	108	5.7		1 938	1 807	131	6.8	
Clay	5 838	5 575	263	4.5		6 070	5 724	346	5.7	
Codington	9 878	9 324	554	5.6		10 238	9 313	925	9.0	
Corson	1 225	1 115	110	9.0		1 179	1 045	134	11.4	
Custer	2 277	2 170	107	4.7		2 373	2 229	144	6.1	
Davison	9 174	8 794	380	4.1		9 286	8 904	382	4.1	
Day	2 822	2 681	141	5.0		2 910	2 740	170	5.8	
Deuel	1 887	1 746	141	7.5		1 806	1 623	183	10.1	
Dewey	1 903	1 762	141	7.4		1 703	1 501	202	11.9	
Douglas	1 720	1 661	59	3.4		1 724	1 675	49	2.8	
Edmunds	1 834	1 766	68	3.7		1 935	1 840	95	4.9	
Fall River	3 171	3 008	163	5.1		3 052	2 855	197	6.5	
Faulk	1 144	1 117	27	2.4		1 294	1 267	27	2.1	
Grant	4 331	4 165	166	3.8		4 225	4 045	180	4.3	
Gregory	2 467	2 291	176	7.1		2 402	2 331	71	3.0	
Haakon	1 208	1 184	24	2.0		1 354	1 278	76	5.6	
Hamlin	1 832	1 710	122	6.7		1 804	1 668	136	7.5	
Hand	1 996	1 899	97	4.9		1 825	1 786	39	2.1	
Hanson	1 038	985	53	5.1		990	936	54	5.5	
Harding	677	621	56	8.3		646	638	8	1.2	
Hughes	7 432	7 127	305	4.1		7 348	7 102	246	3.3	
Hutchinson	4 032	3 871	161	4.0		3 907	3 733	174	4.5	
Hyde	777	760	17	2.2		747	728	19	2.5	
Jackson	967	920	47	4.9		833	767	66	7.9	
Jerauld	1 123	1 104	19	1.7		1 255	1 231	24	1.9	
Jones	585	561	24	4.1		619	580	39	6.3	
Kingsbury	3 253	3 087	166	5.1		3 278	3 081	197	6.0	
Lake	5 065	4 853	212	4.2		5 614	5 276	338	6.0	
Lawrence	9 102	8 655	447	4.9		9 708	9 151	557	5.7	
Lincoln	6 042	5 812	230	3.8		5 833	5 546	287	4.9	
Lyman	1 327	1 252	75	5.7		1 427	1 350	77	5.4	
McCook	2 747	2 598	149	5.4		2 870	2 703	167	5.8	
McPherson	1 439	1 375	64	4.4		1 488	1 415	73	4.9	
Marshall	1 819	1 729	90	4.9		1 840	1 685	155	8.4	
Meade	5 866	5 598	268	4.6		5 011	4 776	235	4.7	
Mellette	712	675	37	5.2		643	591	52	8.1	
Miner	1 462	1 438	24	1.6		1 633	1 565	68	4.2	
Minnehaha	64 961	62 155	2 806	4.3		63 626	60 715	2 911	4.6	
Moody	3 329	3 261	68	2.0		3 285	3 173	112	3.4	
Pennington	36 616	34 925	1 691	4.6		36 497	34 612	1 885	5.2	
Perkins	2 062	1 994	68	3.3		2 106	2 029	77	3.7	
Potter	1 690	1 627	63	3.7		1 747	1 660	87	5.0	
Roberts	3 911	3 726	185	4.7		4 018	3 748	270	6.7	
Sanborn	1 197	1 139	58	4.8		1 238	1 180	58	4.7	
Shannon	2 688	2 414	274	10.2		2 725	2 390	335	12.3	
Spink	3 576	3 401	175	4.9		3 627	3 537	90	2.5	
Stanley	1 207	1 143	64	5.3		1 065	1 021	44	4.1	
Sully	618	603	15	2.4		672	634	38	5.7	
Todd	1 983	1 863	120	6.1		1 782	1 539	243	13.6	
Tripp	3 030	2 866	164	5.4		3 113	2 950	163	5.2	
Turner	3 848	3 670	178	4.6		3 628	3 495	133	3.7	
Union	5 113	4 810	303	5.9		5 815	5 400	415	7.1	
Walworth	2 801	2 632	169	6.0		2 845	2 640	205	7.2	
Yankton	8 788	8 498	290	3.3		9 051	8 623	428	4.7	
Ziebach	1 119	1 080	39	3.5		959	902	57	5.9	

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.4 and 10.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

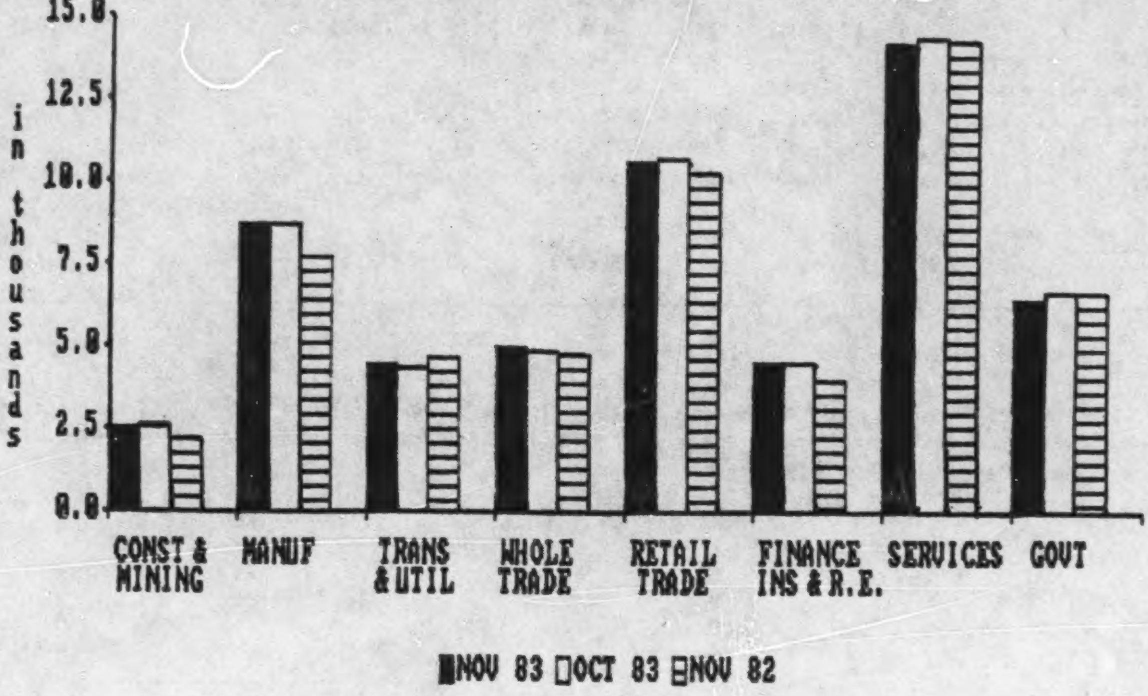
TABLE 2



	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	235,600	237,900	231,000	-1.0	2.0
MINING..............................	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
CONSTRUCTION........................	9,300	10,200	8,000	-8.8	16.3
MANUFACTURING.......................	27,200	27,200	24,400	.0	11.5
Durable Goods.......................	14,200	14,100	11,600	.7	22.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9,600	9,300	7,100	3.2	35.2
Nondurable Goods....................	13,000	13,100	12,800	-.8	1.6
Food & Kindred Products..........	7,500	7,700	7,800	-2.6	-3.8
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12,400	12,500	12,600	-.8	-1.6
Transportation......................	7,000	7,000	7,100	.0	-1.4
Communication & Public Utilities..	5,400	5,500	5,600	-1.8	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	60,800	61,600	60,900	-1.3	-.2
Wholesale Trade.....................	16,100	16,200	16,200	-.6	-.6
Durable Goods.......................	7,100	7,100	7,300	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods....................	9,000	9,100	8,900	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade........................	44,700	45,400	44,700	-1.5	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	12,300	12,200	12,000	.8	2.5
SERVICES............................	52,600	53,300	51,800	-1.3	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	13,500	14,100	12,900	-4.3	4.7
Medical and Health..................	21,700	21,900	21,800	-.9	-.5
Educational, Membership & Social..	14,300	14,400	14,300	-.7	.0
GOVERNMENT..........................	58,100	58,000	58,500	.2	-.7
Federal.............................	10,600	10,500	10,200	1.0	3.9
State...............................	16,500	16,500	16,300	.0	1.2
State Education.....................	8,600	8,500	8,400	1.2	2.4
Local...............................	31,000	31,000	32,000	.0	-3.1
Local Education.....................	18,300	17,900	18,200	2.2	.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)

MINNEHAHA COUNTY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	57,100	57,400	55,200	-.5	3.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,600	2,700	2,200	-3.7	18.2
MANUFACTURING	8,800	8,700	7,800	1.1	12.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,400	4,700	2.3	-4.3
TRADE	15,700	15,700	15,200	.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	5,000	4,900	4,800	2.0	4.2
Retail Trade	10,700	10,800	10,400	-.9	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,600	4,600	4,100	.0	12.2
SERVICES	14,300	14,500	14,400	-1.4	-.7
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,800	6,800	-2.9	-2.9

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$ 300.46	281.99	312.80	42.8	40.4	42.1	7.02	6.98	7.43
Durable Goods.............	275.93	275.60	256.41	40.4	40.0	38.1	6.83	6.89	6.73
Nondurable Goods..........	326.88	289.57	367.54	45.4	40.9	46.0	7.20	7.08	7.99
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	$ 341.53	301.53	394.56	49.0	43.7	48.0	6.97	6.90	8.22

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items..............	302.6	301.8	294.1	.3	2.9
Food & Beverages....	285.7	285.3	279.6	.1	2.2
Housing..............	326.8	326.4	320.7	.1	1.9
Apparel..............	200.7	200.4	195.5	.1	2.7
Transportation......	305.0	303.7	295.5	.4	3.2
Medical Care.........	362.9	361.2	338.7	.5	7.1
Entertainment.......	249.1	247.5	240.3	.6	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Sex, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1 191	861	2 475	64.0	55.5	58.7
Female	669	690	1 741	36.0	44.5	41.3
Race, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1 630	1 325	3 359	87.6	85.4	79.7
Nonwhite	230	226	857	12.4	14.6	20.3
Age, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 446	1 178	3 323	77.7	76.0	78.8
Over 45	414	373	893	22.3	24.0	21.2
[2] Industry, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	26	25	151	1.4	1.6	3.6
Construction	202	141	575	10.9	9.1	13.6
Manufacturing	345	293	1 416	18.5	18.9	33.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	65	169	4.5	4.2	4.0
Trade	498	395	899	26.8	25.5	21.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	64	88	2.9	4.1	2.1
Services	477	394	712	25.6	25.4	16.9
Government	175	174	206	9.4	11.2	4.9
[2] Occupation, Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	316	310	596	17.0	20.0	14.1
Clerical and Sales	374	376	698	20.1	24.2	16.6
Services	294	240	417	15.8	15.5	9.9
Processing	73	61	119	3.9	3.9	2.8
Machine Trade	85	66	356	4.6	4.3	8.4
Benchwork	91	104	693	4.9	6.7	16.4
Structural Work	383	234	867	20.6	15.1	20.6
Other	244	160	470	13.1	10.3	11.2
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1 860	1 551	4 216	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	358	388	772	19.2	25.0	18.3
3-4 Weeks	244	169	621	13.1	10.9	14.7
5-14 Weeks	762	590	1 696	41.0	38.0	40.2
15 Weeks & Over	496	404	1 127	26.7	26.0	26.8

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2 552	1 636	3 104	56.0	-17.8
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	8 973	6 143	16 213	46.1	-44.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$595 433	$544 887	$1 339 981	9.3	-55.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$15 346 600	$13 015 800	$9 343 000	17.9	64.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)..............	Not Available	7 761	5 921	--	--
F. Nonag Placements..................	Not Available	3 776	2 443	--	--
G. Nonag Job Openings................	Not Available	3 783	2 115	--	--

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State Unemployment Insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

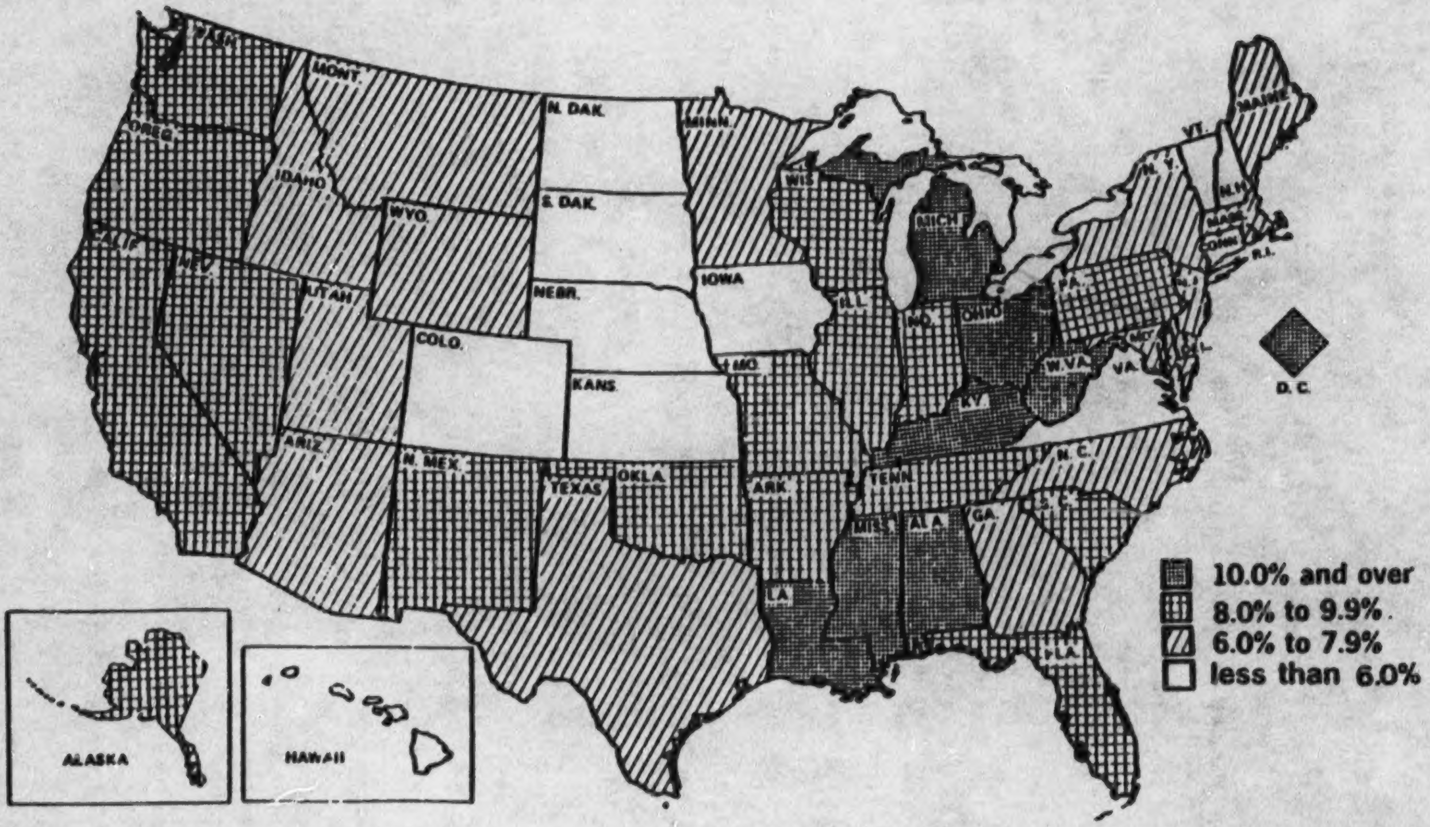
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1983


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%.
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The 179,186 persons who listed German as a single ancestry group during the 1980 census accounted for 25.9 percent of the total 690,768 population. Other large ancestry groups include: Norwegian 47,267, 6.8 percent; English 29,147, 4.2 percent; Irish 21,874, 3.2 percent; Dutch 14,073, 2.0 percent; and Swedish 11,415 1.7 percent. Nine other specific ancestry groups listed account for 2.2 percent of the population with a category "other" showing 74,547 persons. Persons with a multiple ancestry background numbered 231,761 and 66,606 did not specify. This same information is available for all South Dakota counties and cities with a population of 2,500 or more.

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The 1980 census listed 81,526 South Dakota residents to be civilian veterans 16 years of age and over.

(These facts are found in publication PC80-1-C43, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

SEASON'S GREETINGS AND A WORD OF THANKS TO SOUTH DAKOTA EMPLOYERS

The Department of Labor staff takes this opportunity to extend holiday greetings to the South Dakota employer community and to all readers of the Labor Bulletin.

A special word of thanks is extended to those employers who assist the Department of Labor to determine trends in the State's economy by providing essential employment information each month. Such key indicators as employment levels, weekly production hours, and worker earnings become the basis for state and national reports and statistics prepared and published by this Department. The Department is always in the debt of those who compile and transmit this information regularly.

The Department will continue its efforts to publish accurate and timely data every month to assist business in reaching decisions and planning for future employment needs. To all, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

DECEMBER 1983

published January 1984

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW FOR 1983

South Dakota made a bid for a sustained recovery in 1983. With South Dakota's economy becoming increasingly intertwined with that of the national economy, the dramatic improvement in the national economy was a key factor helping to push the State's economic hopes higher. Last month the Labor Bulletin featured a brief and general overview of the labor market in 1983. This month's article takes a closer look at the individual labor economies of South Dakota's wage and salaried employment. The data used in this report are employment annual averages for 1983 as indicators of the state's overall progress.

MANUFACTURING - TURNS FOR THE BETTER

Annual average manufacturing employment increased in 1983, after having dropped to one of its lowest points in 1982. Manufacturing industries have achieved significant progress during the year, with employment showing gains in both absolute and percentage terms: 2,400 jobs and a 10 percent increase.

The unforeseen turnaround in durable goods manufacturing, including home appliances, auto parts, and computer components, led the way in increasing manufacturing employment. This has also occurred on a national basis and is another indication that South Dakota's economy has become more attuned to the national economy. Therefore, as the national recovery continues, South Dakota's manufacturing industry is expected to react in a positive manner.

CONSTRUCTION - CHANGES DIRECTION

Construction's downward trend checked itself in 1983, realizing its first annual average employment increase in several years. Employment stabilized due to lower interest rates and increased consumer confidence. These in turn spurred an increase in new home building and industrial construction in the state. In December 1983, construction was up 5.5 percent or 400 jobs from one year ago. Continued modest improvement is expected in the coming years as commercial construction picks up in the state, particularly in urban areas.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE - EXPANDS

Annual average employment in finance, insurance, and real estate continued its increase of recent years in 1983. Employment in this industry increased 5.0 percent. The December total of 12,600 jobs compares with 12,000 jobs a year earlier. Banks and credit agencies furnished the lion's share of this increase. This industry could have substantial gains in employment in the future if state laws allowing banks to own insurance companies are allowed to stand.

SERVICES - EMPLOYMENT GROWS

Services employment continued to show deliberate, steady growth during 1983. Without the jobs provided by the diverse services industry during the past few years, unemployment in South Dakota could have spiraled higher. Employment in this industry averaged 53,300 in 1983, 1,300 more jobs than in 1982. Most of the new services' jobs in 1983 were centered in hotels, motels, amusements and personal and business services.

MINING - REMAINS STABLE

Mining has remained a stable industry in South Dakota. The mining industry's annual average employment in South Dakota appears to have grown in 1983, however a closer look reveals that most of the yearly increase is a readjustment after the settlement of a strike in the mining industry in 1982.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - LAGS BEHIND NATIONAL

Consumer spending in South Dakota has significant impact on the trade industries. On an annual average trade appears to have not followed as closely with the national recovery as other industries in 1983. However, employment in retail trade broadened from November 1982 to November 1983 by 400 jobs.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - DECREASES

The transportation and utilities industry experienced an annual average decrease in employment from 1982 to 1983. A portion of the decrease was due to a strike occurring in the communications industry in 1983.

The communications decrease is also a reflection of shifts taking place due to changes that are occurring as sections of this industry become increasingly competitive.

SUMMARY OF 1983

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose in 1983, providing the stimulus for lower joblessness. The number of nonagricultural employed persons in South Dakota expanded by about 2,800 during the year. This was much improved from 1982's decrease of nearly 6,000. Most industries losing employment in 1982 recovered some of it back in 1983. Accelerated employment in the manufacturing industries added jobs. Services, and employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industries also continued to increase new jobs for the state in 1983. Construction in South Dakota appeared to stabilize in 1983. The mining industry held its own, while the trade, and transportation and public utilities industries have yet to visibly respond to the national economy. Communication industries are being affected by national trends and employment is expected to fluctuate until a settling occurs in certain sectors of this industry.

The state has shown more economic get-up-and-go in the last half of 1983 than in the previous three years. South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salary employment expansion this year provided a much needed boost.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	1983	1982	Percentage Change
TOTAL	233.0	230.2	1.2
MINING	2.6	2.3	13.0
CONSTRUCTION	8.3	8.2	1.2
MANUFACTURING	25.7	24.8	3.6
Durable Goods	13.1	12.2	7.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.3	7.8	6.4
Nondurable Goods	12.6	12.5	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.9	-2.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.5	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.5	-1.6
Transportation	6.9	6.9	0.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5.4	5.6	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61.6	61.9	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.4	-1.3
Durable Goods	7.1	7.4	-4.1
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.1	0.0
Retail Trade	45.4	45.5	-0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.4	11.8	5.1
SERVICES	53.3	52.0	2.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.0	13.5	3.7
Medical and Health	22.1	21.6	2.3
Educational, Membership & Social	14.3	14.0	2.1
GOVERNMENT	56.9	56.6	0.5
Federal	10.2	10.2	0.0
State	16.0	15.8	1.3
State Education	7.5	7.4	1.4
Local	30.7	30.7	0.0
Local Education	17.2	17.2	0.0

THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

Despite the seasonal winter increases during the last two months, South Dakota's unemployment in December remained below the level of one year ago. The December unemployment rate of 5.3 percent was well below the year-ago figure of 6.0 percent and compared with 4.7 percent in November and 4.1 percent in October. There were 16,800 South Dakotans unemployed in December--2,000 fewer than a year earlier.

The unemployment rate improved substantially during 1983. However, the high rates recorded in early 1983 will keep the overall average for the year at about the same level as 1982. However, if the progress that began in the late spring of 1983 should persist through 1984, the State will experience its first annual decline in unemployment since 1978.

The South Dakota unemployment rate for 1983, which is expected to be 5.5 percent when the final revisions are in, compares to the national average of 9.6 percent.

Initial claims for unemployment compensation continued to drop in December, a signal of a strengthening economy. The unemployment insurance trust fund has nearly doubled during the past year as a result of fewer claims for compensation. As the economic recovery cycle continues more money may be available for business expansion.

Another positive indication of an expanding economy is the steady increase in the average weekly hours in the manufacturing of durable and nondurable goods. The December average was 42.6 hours compared with 40.7 hours one year ago. The durable goods sector of the manufacturing industry has shown especially strong growth during the past year. The average work-week of these production workers went from 39.0 hours in December 1982 to 42.6 hours in December 1983.

SOUTH DAKOTA 1983 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

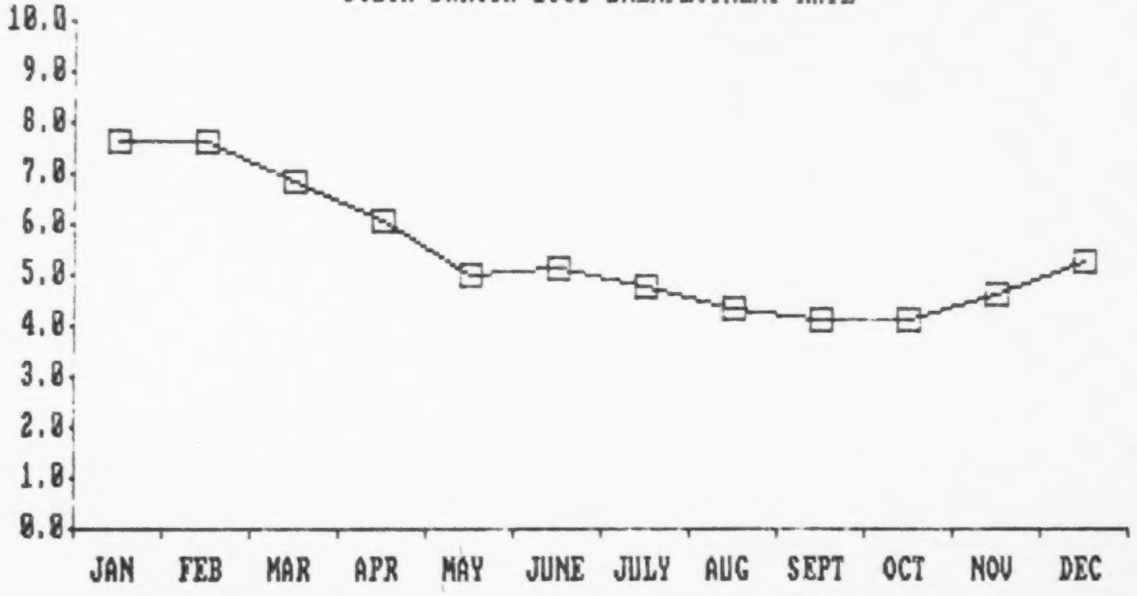
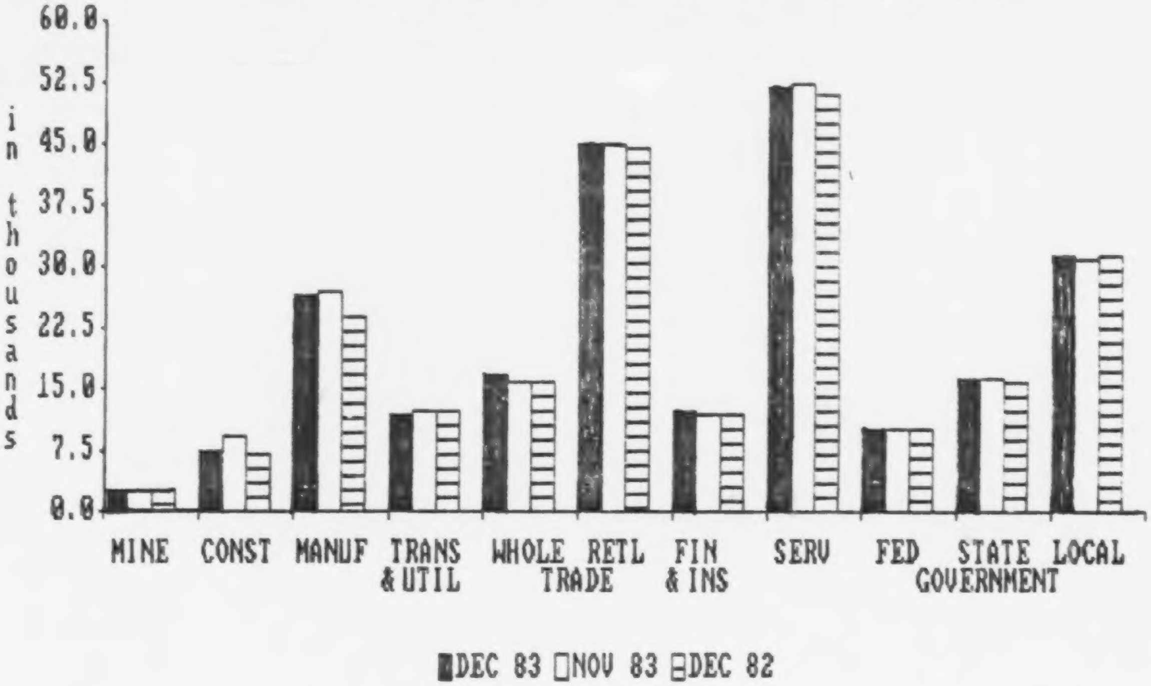
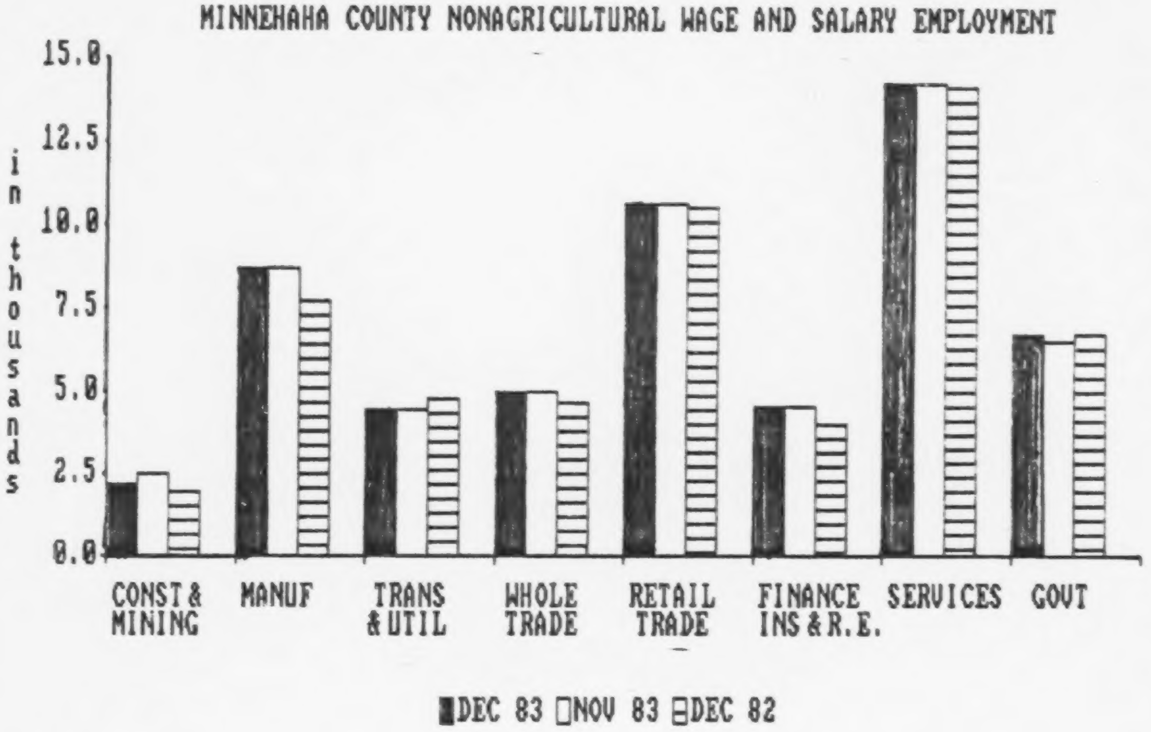


TABLE 1


SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	233 700	236 000	228 700	-1.0	2.2
MINING................................	2 700	2 900	2 700	-6.9	.0
CONSTRUCTION..........................	7 700	9 200	7 300	-16.3	5.5
MANUFACTURING.........................	26 500	27 000	24 100	-1.9	10.0
Durable Goods......................	13 900	14 100	11 500	-1.4	20.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9 500	9 600	7 100	-1.0	33.8
Nondurable Goods...................	12 500	12 800	12 600	-2.3	-.8
Food & Kindred Products.........	7 200	7 600	7 700	-5.3	-6.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2 500	2 500	2 400	.0	4.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12 100	12 100	12 500	.0	-3.2
Transportation.....................	6 700	6 700	7 000	.0	-4.3
Communication & Public Utilities..	5 400	5 500	5 500	-1.8	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	61 800	62 000	60 700	-.3	1.8
Wholesale Trade....................	16 800	16 700	16 000	.6	5.0
Durable Goods...................	7 600	7 600	7 200	.0	5.6
Nondurable Goods................	9 200	9 100	8 800	1.1	4.5
Retail Trade.......................	45 000	45 300	44 700	-.7	.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	12 600	12 300	12 000	2.4	5.0
SERVICES............................	52 100	52 600	51 600	-1.0	1.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	13 400	13 700	12 800	-2.2	4.7
Medical and Health................	21 700	21 800	21 700	-.5	.0
Educational, Membership & Social..	13 900	14 100	14 200	-1.4	-2.1
GOVERNMENT..........................	58 300	57 900	57 800	.7	.9
Federal...........................	10 200	10 100	10 200	1.0	.0
State.............................	16 500	16 600	16 200	-.6	1.9
State Education.................	8 500	8 600	8 400	-1.2	1.2
Local.............................	31 600	31 200	31 400	1.3	.6
Local Education.................	18 600	18 300	18 400	1.6	1.1

TABLE 1 (Continued)



	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	56,900	57,200	55,000	-.5	3.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,200	2,600	2,000	-15.4	10.0
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,900	7,800	-2.2	11.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,500	4,400	4,800	2.3	-6.3
TRADE	15,700	15,700	15,300	.0	2.6
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,000	4,700	.0	6.4
Retail Trade	10,700	10,700	10,600	.0	.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,600	4,600	4,100	.0	12.2
SERVICES	14,300	14,300	14,200	.0	.7
GOVERNMENT	6,800	6,800	6,800	.0	.0

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

TABLE 2

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1983 (1)				December 1982			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	111 795 000	102 803 000	8 992 000	8.0 (3)	110 477 000	98 849 000	11 628 000	10.5 (3)
South Dakota	315 900	299 100	16 800	5.3	315 900	297 100	18 800	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	64 763	61 834	2 929	4.5	63 066	60 029	3 037	4.8
Aurora	1 367	1 314	53	3.9	1 390	1 323	67	4.8
Beadle	8 394	7 967	427	5.1	9 292	8 749	543	5.8
Bennett	1 330	1 277	53	4.0	1 327	1 277	50	3.8
Bon Homme	3 209	3 056	153	4.8	3 317	3 178	139	4.2
Brookings	13 146	12 455	691	5.3	13 519	12 741	778	5.8
Brown	18 421	17 326	1 095	5.9	18 641	17 407	1 234	6.6
Brule	2 887	2 750	137	4.7	2 852	2 740	112	3.9
Buffalo	462	433	29	6.3	479	389	90	18.8
Butte	3 443	3 242	201	5.8	3 850	3 560	290	7.5
Campbell	783	713	70	8.9	953	898	55	5.8
Charles Mix	3 549	3 357	192	5.4	3 727	3 527	200	5.4
Clark	1 860	1 718	142	7.6	1 849	1 734	115	6.2
Clay	5 904	5 581	323	5.5	6 017	5 622	395	6.6
Codington	9 939	9 105	834	8.4	10 097	9 239	858	8.5
Corson	1 211	1 105	106	8.8	1 152	1 026	126	10.9
Custer	2 253	2 119	134	5.9	2 328	2 153	175	7.5
Davison	8 897	8 588	309	3.5	9 157	8 765	392	4.3
Day	2 814	2 617	197	7.0	2 901	2 658	243	8.4
Deuel	1 798	1 626	172	9.6	1 732	1 495	237	13.7
Dewey	1 891	1 750	141	7.5	1 653	1 474	179	10.8
Douglas	1 676	1 616	60	3.6	1 696	1 624	72	4.2
Edmunds	1 832	1 734	98	5.3	1 900	1 781	119	6.3
Fall River	3 131	2 985	146	4.7	3 001	2 783	218	7.3
Faulk	1 136	1 085	51	4.5	1 299	1 232	67	5.2
Grant	4 359	4 146	213	4.9	4 114	3 930	184	4.5
Gregory	2 380	2 263	117	4.9	2 360	2 284	76	3.2
Haakon	1 201	1 165	36	3.0	1 365	1 275	90	6.6
Hamlin	1 690	1 573	117	6.9	1 761	1 621	140	8.0
Hand	1 935	1 860	75	3.9	1 865	1 751	114	6.1
Hanson	997	951	46	4.6	954	903	51	5.3
Harding	608	593	15	2.5	624	616	8	1.3
Hughes	7 529	7 164	365	4.8	7 336	7 035	301	4.1
Hutchinson	3 951	3 819	132	3.3	3 797	3 619	178	4.7
Hyde	796	724	72	9.0	738	705	33	4.5
Jackson	987	903	84	8.5	794	713	81	10.2
Jerauld	1 110	1 086	24	2.2	1 240	1 176	64	5.2
Jones	590	533	57	9.7	580	539	41	7.1
Kingsbury	3 203	3 055	148	4.6	3 202	2 977	225	7.0
Lake	4 954	4 671	283	5.7	5 320	4 999	321	6.0
Lawrence	9 145	8 651	494	5.4	9 732	9 125	607	6.2
Lincoln	6 048	5 787	261	4.3	5 771	5 393	378	6.5
Lyman	1 316	1 241	75	5.7	1 368	1 296	72	5.3
McCook	2 717	2 561	156	5.7	2 797	2 632	165	5.9
McPherson	1 386	1 331	55	4.0	1 447	1 366	81	5.6
Marshall	1 809	1 675	134	7.4	1 842	1 636	206	11.2
Meade	5 745	5 434	311	5.4	4 990	4 658	332	6.7
Mellette	723	663	60	8.3	650	589	61	9.4
Miner	1 459	1 390	69	4.7	1 579	1 499	80	5.1
Minnehaha	64 763	61 834	2 929	4.5	63 066	60 029	3 037	4.8
Moody	3 702	3 220	482	13.0	3 278	3 114	164	5.0
Pennington	36 533	34 709	1 824	5.0	35 857	33 750	2 107	5.9
Perkins	1 946	1 912	34	1.7	2 066	1 977	89	4.3
Potter	1 710	1 626	84	4.9	1 736	1 636	100	5.8
Roberts	3 719	3 455	264	7.1	3 785	3 443	342	9.0
Sanborn	1 186	1 116	70	5.9	1 191	1 127	64	5.4
Shannon	2 769	2 498	271	9.8	2 652	2 332	320	12.1
Spink	3 343	3 228	115	3.4	3 564	3 414	150	4.2
Stanley	1 275	1 203	72	5.6	1 070	1 014	56	5.2
Sully	598	564	34	5.7	649	610	39	6.0
Todd	2 030	1 893	137	6.7	1 734	1 520	214	12.3
Tripp	2 882	2 779	103	3.6	3 014	2 883	131	4.3
Turner	3 784	3 609	175	4.6	3 527	3 326	201	5.7
Union	5 090	4 725	365	7.2	5 649	5 256	393	7.0
Walworth	2 648	2 490	158	6.0	2 775	2 600	175	6.3
Yankton	8 911	8 427	484	5.4	9 063	8 539	524	5.8
Ziebach	1 106	1 072	34	3.1	902	843	59	6.5

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.2 and 10.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$301.61	$299.48	$302.81	42.6	42.6	40.7	7.08	7.03	7.44
Durable Goods.............	293.09	277.14	265.59	42.6	40.4	39.0	6.88	6.86	6.81
Nondurable Goods..........	312.14	326.61	338.35	42.7	45.3	42.4	7.31	7.21	7.98
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	308.25	337.56	369.15	45.0	48.5	45.8	6.85	6.96	8.06

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	303.1	302.6	293.6	.2	3.2
Food & Beverages....	285.3	285.7	279.1	-.1	2.2
Housing.............	327.0	326.8	319.0	.1	2.5
Apparel.............	200.7	200.7	195.4	.0	2.7
Transportation......	306.3	305.0	295.8	.4	3.5
Medical Care........	364.9	362.9	342.2	.6	6.6
Entertainment.......	249.5	249.1	239.9	.2	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Sex, Total	3 157	1 860	4 740	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 408	1 191	3 265	76.3	64.0	68.9
Female	749	669	1 475	23.7	36.0	31.1
Race, Total	3 157	1 860	4 740	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 890	1 630	3 886	91.5	87.6	82.0
Nonwhite	267	230	854	8.5	12.4	18.0
Age, Total	3 157	1 860	4 740	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 449	1 446	3 740	77.6	77.7	78.9
Over 45	708	414	1 000	22.4	22.3	21.1
[2] Industry, Total	3 157	1 860	4 740	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	86	26	192	2.7	1.4	4.1
Construction	978	202	1 166	31.0	10.9	24.6
Manufacturing	617	345	1 235	19.5	18.5	26.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	105	83	211	3.3	4.5	4.5
Trade	574	498	923	18.2	26.8	19.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	54	83	2.0	2.9	1.7
Services	520	477	696	16.5	25.6	14.7
Government	215	175	234	6.8	9.4	4.9
[2] Occupation, Total	3 157	1 860	4 740	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	335	316	558	10.6	17.0	11.8
Clerical and Sales	374	374	594	11.8	20.1	12.6
Services	346	294	470	11.0	15.8	9.9
Processing	101	73	148	3.2	3.9	3.1
Machine Trade	113	85	346	3.6	4.6	7.3
Benchwork	155	91	523	4.9	4.9	11.0
Structural Work	1 256	383	1 450	39.8	20.6	30.6
Other	477	244	651	15.1	13.1	13.7
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 157	1 860	4 740	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	680	358	637	21.5	19.2	13.5
3-4 Weeks	542	244	642	17.2	13.1	13.5
5-14 Weeks	1 137	762	2 066	36.0	41.0	43.6
15 Weeks & Over	798	496	1 395	25.3	26.7	29.4

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1983

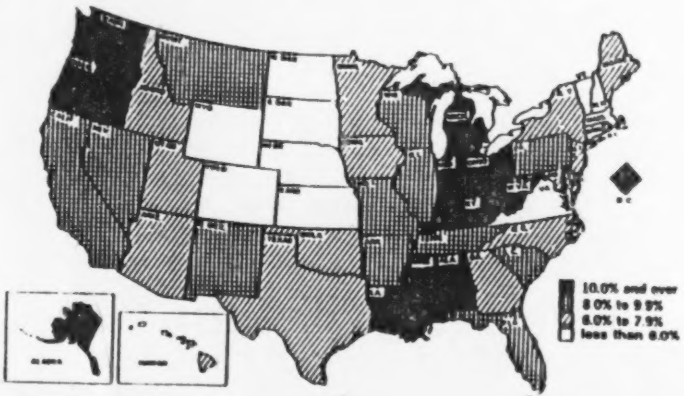

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	3 343	2 552	4 326	31.0	-22.7
B. Weeks Claimed....................	11 931	8 973	25 482	33.0	-53.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1 188 221	$595 433	$2 025 593	99.6	-41.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$14 338 800	$15 346 600	$7 569 600	-6.6	89.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)............	6 147	7 309	5 844	-15.9	5.2
F. Nonag Placements.................	3 061	3 469	2 109	-11.8	45.1
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	2 694	2 849	1 875	-5.4	43.7

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The 1980 census shows 72.4 percent of workers 16 years of age and over used private vehicles as a means of transportation to work. Approximately one-fifth of those persons using private vehicles car-pooled. Public transportation accounted for 0.4 percent. Other means of transportation to work were as follows: bicycle, 0.9 percent; motorcycle, 0.6 percent; walked, 12.6 percent; other means, 1.2 percent.

DID YOU KNOW:

- According to the 1980 census, 71.7 percent of South Dakota's citizens were born in the state. Those born in another state accounted for 27.9 percent and those born abroad or at sea accounted for 0.4 percent. Only 1.4 percent of the total population was foreign born. Persons born out of state accounted for 34.4 percent of urban area residents. Those citizens in places of 2,500 to 10,000 population showed a significantly higher percentage of residents born out of state than cities over 10,000 population. Of rural residents, those living on farms and communities with less than 2,500 population, 22.3 percent were born out of state. Rural farm residents registered the lowest rate for persons born out of state, 15.2 percent, while their counterparts in communities with less than 2,500 persons recorded 25.5 percent.

(These facts are found in publication PC80-1-C43, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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A LOOK BACK AT UNEMPLOYMENT

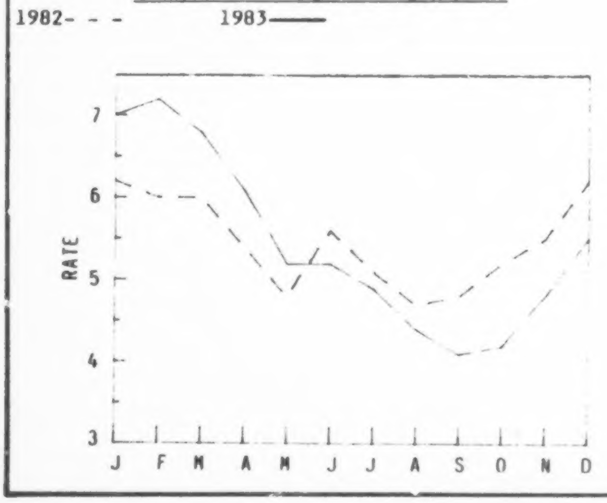
The South Dakota annual unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in 1983. This indicator of South Dakota's economic well-being reversed it's annual upward trend of the last five years and realized its first decline since 1978. This is further evidence of an improving economy which began in the second half of the year and is continuing into 1984. The annual average unemployment rate for the years 1978 through 1983 are below:

Annual Average Unemployent Rate

1978	3.1
1979	3.5
1980	4.9
1981	5.1
1982	5.5
1983	5.4

The improved unemployment condition in 1983 is masked by the relatively high rates recorded at the beginning of the year. The graph below compares 1982 and 1983 unemployment rates by month, and reveals that although the rate started out higher in 1983 than in 1982, the year 1983 ended with a lower unemployment rate than in 1982. This improvement over 1982's rate began in the second half of 1983 and continued until the end of the year.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



South Dakota's unemployment rate in January 1984 was 5.4 percent, representing 16,900 people. This compares to the year-ago figure of 7.0 percent or 21,900 unemployed. The unemployment decrease is significant when considering that the improvement is a continuation of the gains that occurred in the second half of 1983.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

Revised nonfarm payroll employment figures for South Dakota show that the State's economy has improved considerably during the past year. In early 1983 many of the State's industries were hitting their employment low after four years of hard times. That situation has changed for most of these sectors, as reflected in over-the-year job increases recorded in Table 1.

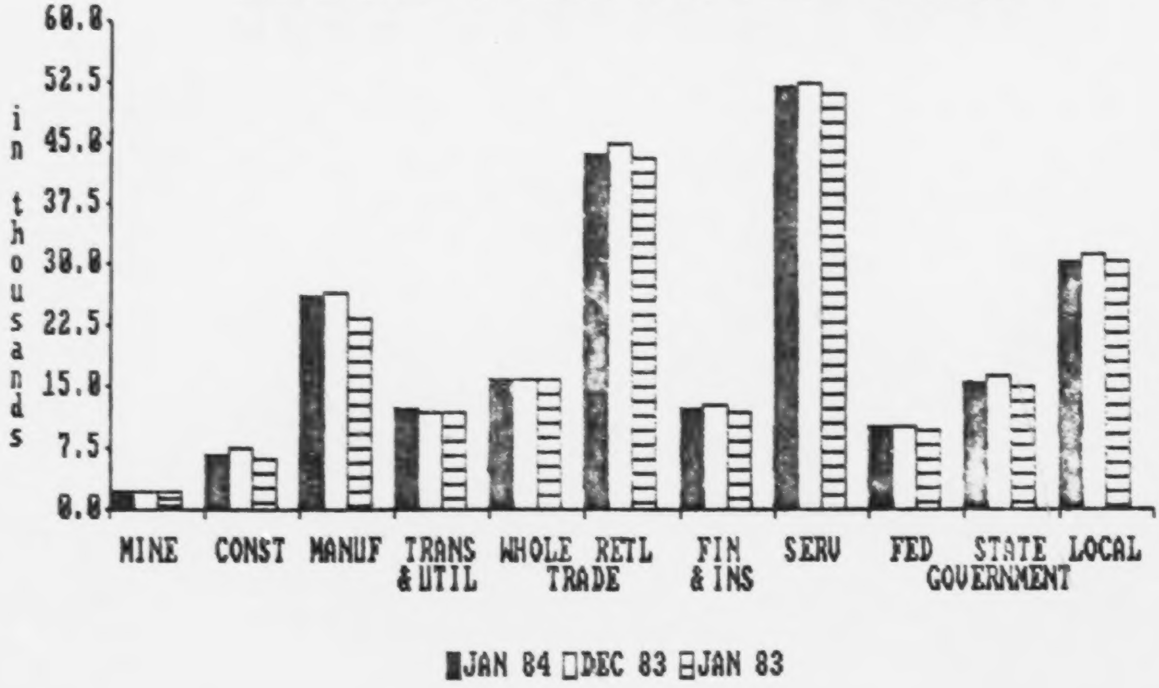
Manufacturing had the largest increase in January 1984, with 2,600 more jobs than in January 1983. Leading this increase was fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing which added 1,700 jobs. Construction employment had the next largest percentage increase among the major industries, up 9.7 percent or 600 jobs. Finance/Insurance/Real Estate employment was also up 600 from year-ago levels. Services added 900 jobs during the past year.

SOUTH DAKOTA OBSERVES "OLDER WORKER WEEK"

The State of South Dakota will observe national "Employ the Older Worker Week" March 11th through the 17th. During this time the Department of Labor hopes to increase public awareness of the problems peculiar to older job seekers. The Federal Government defines an older worker as an employee who is experiencing, encountering, or may expect to encounter difficulty in getting or keeping a job principally because of age. Employers are being asked to consider the advantages of hiring an older worker, with the hope that this integral and productive part of South Dakota's labor force will be utilized to its fullest potential.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

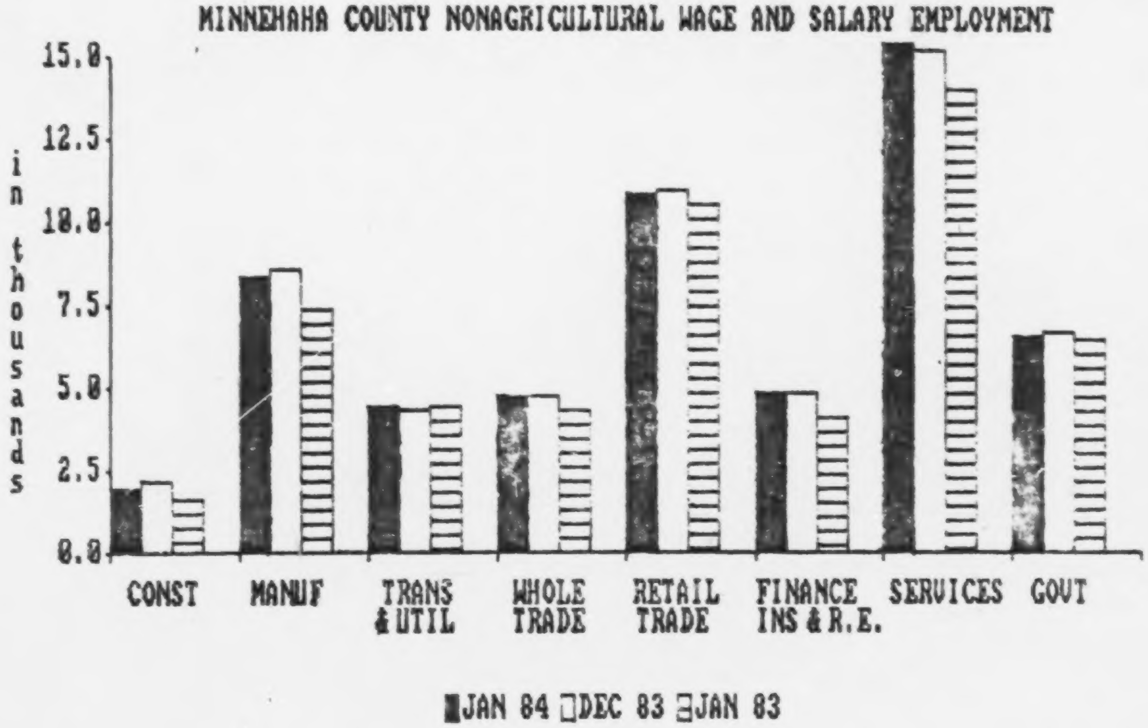
TABLE 1



SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	229,400	234,300	223,200	-2.1	2.8
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,400	-3.8	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	6,800	7,700	6,200	-11.7	9.7
MANUFACTURING	26,400	26,600	23,800	-.8	10.9
Durable Goods	13,600	13,600	11,600	.0	17.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,000	8,900	7,300	1.1	23.3
Nondurable Goods	12,700	13,000	12,100	-2.3	5.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,700	7,600	-2.6	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,300	12,200	.8	1.6
Transportation	7,000	6,900	6,700	1.4	4.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,500	.0	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	60,200	61,300	59,300	-1.8	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,200	15,900	.6	2.5
Durable Goods	7,100	7,000	7,000	1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	8,900	.0	3.4
Retail Trade	43,900	45,100	43,400	-2.7	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,600	12,800	12,000	-1.6	5.0
SERVICES	52,100	52,700	51,200	-1.1	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12,600	13,200	12,300	-4.5	2.4
Medical and Health	21,700	21,700	22,000	.0	-1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	15,100	14,900	14,100	1.3	7.1
GOVERNMENT	56,500	58,300	56,100	-3.1	.7
Federal	10,200	10,200	9,900	.0	3.0
State	15,700	16,500	15,400	-4.8	1.9
State Education	7,800	8,500	7,400	-8.2	5.4
Local	30,600	31,600	30,800	-3.2	-.6
Local Education	18,000	18,600	18,200	-3.2	-1.1

TABLE 1 (Continued)


MINNEHAHA COUNTY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...............................	57,800	57,900	53,700	-.2	7.6
1/ MINING...............................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION.........................	2,000	2,200	1,700	-9.1	17.6
MANUFACTURING........................	8,400	8,600	7,400	-2.3	13.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4,500	4,400	4,500	2.3	.0
TRADE................................	15,700	15,800	15,000	-.6	4.7
Wholesale Trade....................	4,800	4,800	4,400	.0	9.1
Retail Trade.......................	10,900	11,000	10,600	-.9	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	4,900	4,900	4,200	.0	16.7
SERVICES.............................	15,500	15,300	14,100	1.3	9.9
GOVERNMENT...........................	6,700	6,800	6,600	-1.5	1.5

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1984 (1)				January 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	111 025 000	101 270 000	9 755 000	8.8 (3)	109 779 000	97 262 000	12 517 000	11.4 (3)
South Dakota	313 200	296 300	16 900	5.4	311 100	289 200	21 900	7.0
Sioux Falls MSA	65 073	61 825	3 248	5.0	62 670	59 108	3 562	5.7
Aurora	1 334	1 265	69	5.2	1 302	1 256	46	3.5
Beadle	8 208	7 759	449	5.5	8 916	8 223	693	7.8
Bennett	1 276	1 217	59	4.6	1 145	1 094	51	4.5
Bon Homme	3 088	2 960	128	4.1	3 169	3 020	149	4.7
Brookings	13 057	12 448	609	4.7	13 079	12 212	867	6.6
Brown	17 875	16 852	1 023	5.7	18 607	17 138	1 469	7.9
Brule	2 873	2 752	121	4.2	2 831	2 690	141	5.0
Buffalo	483	427	56	11.6	480	387	93	19.4
Butte	3 363	3 200	163	4.8	3 595	3 270	325	9.0
Campbell	748	684	64	8.6	724	658	66	9.1
Charles Mix	3 489	3 326	163	4.7	3 454	3 227	227	6.6
Clark	1 787	1 666	121	6.8	1 798	1 649	149	8.3
Clay	5 628	5 399	229	4.1	5 694	5 324	370	6.5
Codington	9 740	9 131	609	6.3	9 783	8 676	1 107	11.3
Corson	1 111	1 018	93	8.4	1 233	1 072	161	13.1
Custer	2 368	2 203	165	7.0	2 175	1 986	189	8.7
Davison	8 936	8 569	367	4.1	9 086	8 637	449	4.9
Day	2 778	2 558	220	7.9	2 854	2 559	295	10.3
Deuel	1 815	1 620	195	10.7	1 950	1 627	323	16.6
Dewey	1 840	1 675	165	9.0	1 747	1 530	217	12.4
Douglas	1 658	1 572	86	5.2	1 632	1 547	85	5.2
Edmunds	1 709	1 635	74	4.3	1 940	1 804	136	7.0
Fall River	3 164	2 979	185	5.8	3 040	2 806	234	7.7
Faulk	1 062	1 043	19	1.8	1 131	1 093	38	3.4
Grant	4 323	4 057	266	6.2	4 219	3 929	290	6.9
Gregory	2 262	2 173	89	3.9	2 281	2 177	104	4.6
Haakon	1 157	1 113	44	3.8	1 348	1 247	101	7.5
Hamlin	1 743	1 617	126	7.2	1 818	1 651	167	9.2
Hand	1 864	1 777	87	4.7	1 830	1 744	86	4.7
Hanson	977	916	61	6.2	948	887	61	6.4
Harding	522	503	19	3.6	566	556	10	1.8
Hughes	7 341	7 021	320	4.4	7 556	7 191	365	4.8
Hutchinson	3 933	3 701	232	5.9	3 843	3 642	201	5.2
Hyde	770	694	76	9.9	753	715	38	5.0
Jackson	995	904	91	9.1	943	839	104	11.0
Jerauld	1 071	1 047	24	2.2	1 148	1 097	51	4.4
Jones	610	551	59	9.7	539	486	53	9.8
Kingsbury	3 170	3 059	111	3.5	3 324	3 054	270	8.1
Lake	5 022	4 755	267	5.3	4 985	4 582	403	8.1
Lawrence	9 013	8 512	501	5.6	9 026	8 414	612	6.8
Lincoln	5 936	5 558	378	6.4	5 812	5 378	434	7.5
Lyman	1 296	1 192	104	8.0	1 296	1 192	104	8.0
McCook	2 713	2 553	160	5.9	2 659	2 482	177	6.7
McPherson	1 387	1 286	101	7.3	1 405	1 306	99	7.0
Marshall	1 769	1 609	160	9.0	1 790	1 571	219	12.2
Meade	5 716	5 395	321	5.6	5 529	5 093	436	7.9
Mellette	684	608	76	11.1	649	573	76	11.7
Miner	1 402	1 336	66	4.7	1 555	1 459	96	6.2
Minnehaha	65 073	61 825	3 248	5.0	62 670	59 108	3 562	5.7
Moody	3 294	3 121	173	5.3	3 140	2 964	176	5.6
Pennington	36 851	35 014	1 837	5.0	35 327	32 895	2 432	6.9
Perkins	1 892	1 823	69	3.6	1 926	1 851	75	3.9
Potter	1 622	1 546	76	4.7	1 675	1 582	93	5.6
Roberts	3 911	3 591	320	8.2	3 723	3 294	429	11.5
Sanborn	1 124	1 042	82	7.3	1 179	1 099	80	6.8
Shannon	2 675	2 401	274	10.2	2 633	2 301	332	12.6
Spink	3 200	3 081	119	3.7	3 384	3 202	182	5.4
Stanley	1 223	1 132	91	7.4	1 113	1 028	85	7.6
Sully	607	551	56	9.2	574	549	25	4.4
Todd	1 935	1 784	151	7.8	1 970	1 730	240	12.2
Tripp	2 847	2 709	138	4.8	2 972	2 730	242	8.1
Turner	3 732	3 537	195	5.2	3 690	3 458	232	6.3
Union	5 684	5 314	370	6.5	5 268	4 782	486	9.2
Walworth	2 758	2 583	175	6.3	2 792	2 572	220	7.9
Yankton	8 736	8 384	352	4.0	8 907	8 375	532	6.0
Ziebach	1 063	1 013	50	4.7	989	936	53	5.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.0 and 10.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$283.32	$293.51	$298.80	41.3	42.6	40.0	6.86	6.89	7.47
Durable Goods.............	271.92	282.08	271.86	41.2	43.0	39.4	6.60	6.56	6.90
Nondurable Goods..........	295.71	305.95	323.60	41.3	42.2	40.5	7.16	7.25	7.99
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	$300.14	$304.88	$360.53	44.4	45.1	43.7	6.76	6.76	8.25

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	303.5	303.1	292.4	0.1	3.8
Food & Beverages....	286.5	285.3	279.1	0.4	2.7
Housing.............	327.4	327.0	316.3	0.1	3.5
Apparel.............	199.3	200.7	193.6	-0.7	2.9
Transportation......	306.3	306.3	294.8	0.0	3.9
Medical Care........	366.2	364.9	344.3	0.4	6.4
Entertainment.......	249.5	249.5	240.1	0.0	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Sex, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 842	2 408	5 044	76.3	76.3	73.8
Female	882	749	1 795	23.7	23.7	26.2
Race, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3 463	2 890	5 455	93.0	91.5	79.8
Nonwhite	261	267	1 384	7.0	8.5	20.2
Age, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 899	2 449	5 373	77.8	77.6	78.6
Over 45	825	708	1 466	22.2	22.4	21.4
[2] Industry, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	157	86	328	4.2	2.7	4.8
Construction	1 165	978	2 115	31.3	31.0	30.9
Manufacturing	671	617	1 541	18.0	19.5	22.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	145	105	317	3.9	3.3	4.7
Trade	728	574	1 247	19.5	18.2	18.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	71	62	94	1.9	2.0	1.4
Services	567	520	918	15.2	16.5	13.4
Government	220	215	279	5.9	6.8	4.1
[2] Occupation, Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	406	335	652	10.9	10.6	9.5
Clerical and Sales	410	374	771	11.0	11.8	11.3
Services	352	346	680	9.5	11.0	10.0
Processing	203	101	228	5.5	3.2	3.3
Machine Trade	128	113	443	3.4	3.6	6.5
Benchwork	159	155	604	4.3	4.9	8.8
Structural Work	1 472	1 256	2 451	39.5	39.8	35.8
Other	594	477	1 010	16.0	15.1	14.8
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 724	3 157	6 839	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	815	680	1 408	21.9	21.5	20.6
3-4 Weeks	524	542	747	14.1	17.2	10.9
5-14 Weeks	1 604	1 137	3 115	43.1	36.0	45.6
15 Weeks & Over	781	798	1 569	21.0	25.3	22.9

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
JANUARY '83 - JANUARY '84

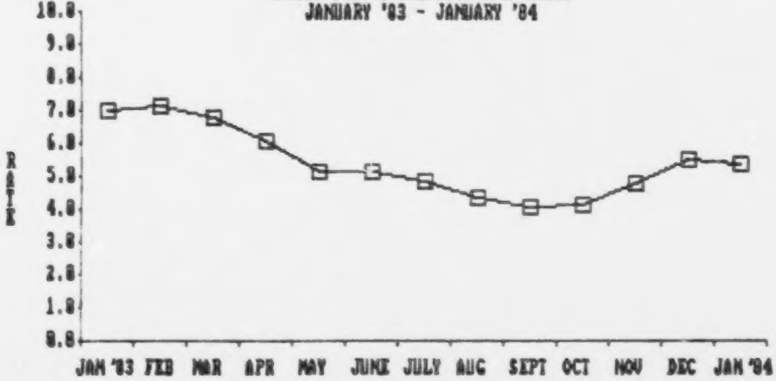


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	3 281	3 343	4 299	-1.9	-23.7
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	15 622	11 931	27 765	30.9	-43.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1 250 458	$1 188 221	$2 187 370	5.2	-42.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$14 727 000	$14 338 800	$6 411 900	2.7	129.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	NA	6 147	6 724	--	--
F. Nonag Placements..................	NA	3 061	1 772	--	--
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	NA	2 694	1 844	--	--

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

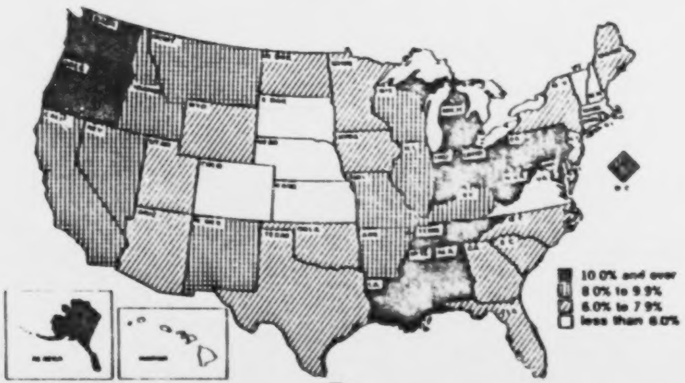
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1983



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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Male earnings peak at a later stage in life than female earnings. The following table shows the average median annual wage for selected age groups. These figures include all persons who worked during the year, regardless of the number of weeks they worked.

Age Group	Male	Female
25-34	$12,265	$ 6,041
35-44	15,345	5,618
45-54	14,973	5,727
55-64	12,879	4,964

The above table shows male earnings peaking at the 35-44 year level and female earnings at the 25-34 year level. The earlier peaking of earnings for females substantiates the trend that younger females are using education to obtain a greater share of higher paying jobs in the labor market, especially in the management and professional fields.

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

There were 156,747 married-couple families counted in the 1980 census. Only 10.0 percent of those families did not work in 1979. Couples with the husband and wife usually working full-time accounted for 33.8 percent of the total. Those couples with the husband usually working full-time and the wife working part-time accounted for 18.3 percent. The 49,609 couples with only husband's working made up 31.7 percent of the married families. The remaining 6.2 percent was distributed as follows: husband usually worked part-time, wife worked full-time, 1.7 percent; husband and wife usually worked part-time, 1.4 percent; and husband did not work, wife worked 3.1 percent.

(These facts are found in publication PC80-1-D43, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.)

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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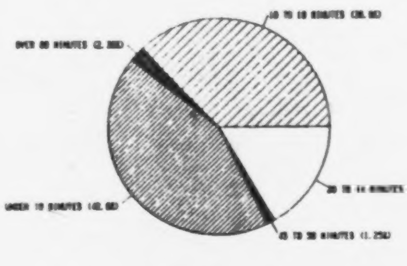
COMMUTING PATTERNS OF SOUTH DAKOTA WORKERS

Quantity and quality of the labor force are urgent considerations to firms in South Dakota or industries from other states considering expansion or relocation. Commuters, people who travel back and forth to work, are an important and integral part of this labor force. According to a sample survey on journey-to-work patterns conducted by the Census Bureau in 1980, well over two-thirds of the South Dakota labor force work outside their homes, meaning they commute.

The majority of South Dakota commuters spend less than 10 minutes commuting between home and work (one way). These people are able to enjoy the benefits of low commute time and cost.

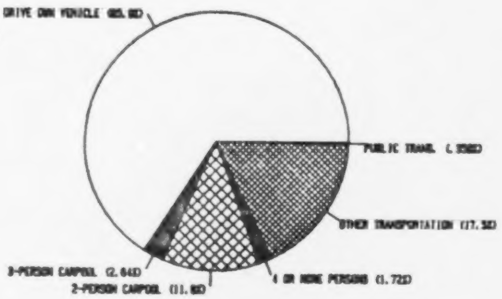
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK FOR SOUTH DAKOTANS
IN MINUTES



SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

However, many workers in the 10 to 19 and 20 to 44 minute categories commute relatively long distances. They drive this distance to find employment and for job security and satisfaction. Workers in all time categories commute through various means: car, truck or van, bus or motorcycle, with the majority driving alone in a car, truck or van.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK



OTHER TRANSPORTATION INCLUDES WALKING, BICYCLES,
AND MOTORCYCLES
SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

Many people with extended commuting patterns do not work in their county of residence. Some work in adjoining counties and others in counties remote from their own. For example, 400 people who live in Lincoln County commute to Minnehaha County to work; 30 people who live in Minnehaha County work in Pennington County. Forty-one people living in Minnehaha County work in Los Angeles County, California.

Employment by Residence	Persons
Worked in State of Residence	273,320
Worked in County of Residence	251,208
Worked Outside County of Residence	22,112
Worked Outside State of Residence	5,685
Place of Work not Reported	18,391

A direct relationship exists between travel time to work and family income. As travel time increases, so does family income. On a national basis, the positive relationship of travel time and distance is consistent with family income Desirable residential locations and their associated amenities are often located away from the workplace concentrations. As people move up the income scale they are able to afford housing further out and to pay the corresponding higher commuting costs. This theory also holds true for workers in South Dakota. Commute times and work residences show that many South Dakota workers are willing to enhance their work opportunities by commuting to a job.

South Dakota workers are willing to commute across the county, to adjoining counties, and even across the state for a variety of reasons. These could include more opportunity for advancement, job security, or better wages and benefits to fulfill their personal and financial goals. Commuters are a group that should not be overlooked when determining the availability of workers in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

According to the latest labor statistics for South Dakota, the economic expansion which began in the summer of 1983 remained strong through February 1984. February's total employment increased to 301,300; up 9,600 from February 1983 and unemployment dropped to 5.4 percent--the lowest February level since 1980. All major nonfarm industries, except transportation and public utilities, showed gains in employment over the past twelve months. The factory work week grew by more than one hour to 41.1 hours during the same time period.

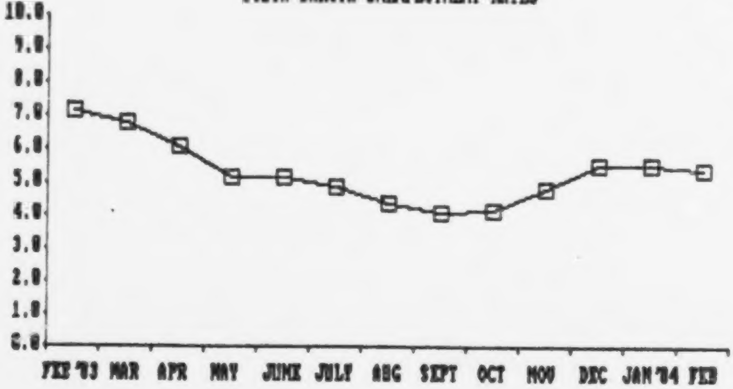
Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota advanced by 500 jobs from January to February, to 230,200. This is according to the South Dakota Department of Labor's latest survey of employers, conducted monthly in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Based on these survey estimates, February's nonfarm employment was 6,800 higher than in February 1983, and only 4,100 below the pre-recession, all-time February high of 234,300 recorded in 1980. Construction and manufacturing had the largest percentage gains in employment (about 12 percent) during the past year. Building construction and special trade contractors, such as plumbers and electricians accounted for most of the increase in construction employment. Fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing accounted for 1,700 of the 2,800 gain in manufacturing. The large manufacturing firms, which were the first to begin adding employees in the spring of 1983, continued to do so in 1984. It appears that midsize and smaller firms are also beginning to add employees as this sector of the labor market begins to take shape for 1984.

Increased retail sales during calendar year 1983 sparked additional hiring in wholesale and retail trade. In the retail sector, gains in department and variety stores, food stores, auto dealers, and furniture stores more than offset employment declines in lumber and building supply stores.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry increased by 5 percent or 600 jobs from February 1983 to February 1984, while services employment was up 1.4 percent over one year ago at 52,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW-59th SESSION

South Dakota's 59th legislative session came to a close for the year 1984 with changes taking place in the Unemployment Insurance Law. Following is a brief update of these changes.

Legislation passed by the 59th Session of the South Dakota Legislature lowers contribution rates for new employers their second year and again freezes the weekly unemployment benefit unemployed workers may receive at a $129 maximum.

Passage of these two bills and five others is expected to improve the state unemployment program and to keep the fund solvent so that federal money does not have to be borrowed to pay future benefits.

Senate Bill 60 decreases the contribution rate for new employers starting business during or after 1984. New employers in the state have been paying 3.5 percent for the first three years of operation. This emergency bill keeps the rate at 3.5 percent the first year but decreases the rate to 2.7 percent for the second and third years. In order to receive this reduced rate employers must have a positive balance in their unemployment account. New construction employers continue as the exception, with a 9 percent rate for the first three years.

All contributing employers have rates based on their experience with unemployment after the first three years. House Bill 1135 removes the possibility for employers to have retroactive increases in rates due to rapid business expansions.

Temporarily frozen at $129 the last two years, the maximum weekly benefit could have increased to $154, had House Bill 1136 not been passed. The freeze is now permanent unless changed by future legislation.

Workers and employers both benefit from House Bill 1138, which will aid employers in finding part-time workers and reduce unemployment payments by encouraging unemployed workers to accept part-time work. Unemployment payments are now denied part-time workers who earn one-half or more of their benefit amount in a week. The change by House Bill 1138 will increase the earning allowance so that partial benefits can be paid if weekly income is less than the benefit. However, 75 percent of earnings will still be deducted. This change is illustrated as follows:

Current Legislation	New Legislation
$100 weekly benefit	$100 weekly benefit
- 50 earnings	- 38 earnings
No benefits	$ 62 benefits
Net loss of $50	+ 50 earnings
	$112 available income

House Bill 1137 creates a probationary period for new employees. Current law exempts an employer from unemployment charges in discharge cases only if the discharge is for misconduct. This legislation also exempts the employer from charge if the worker is terminated within 60 days after the hire date because of lack of ability to do the work. The bill requires that the 60-day probationary period be established between employer and worker at the time of hire.

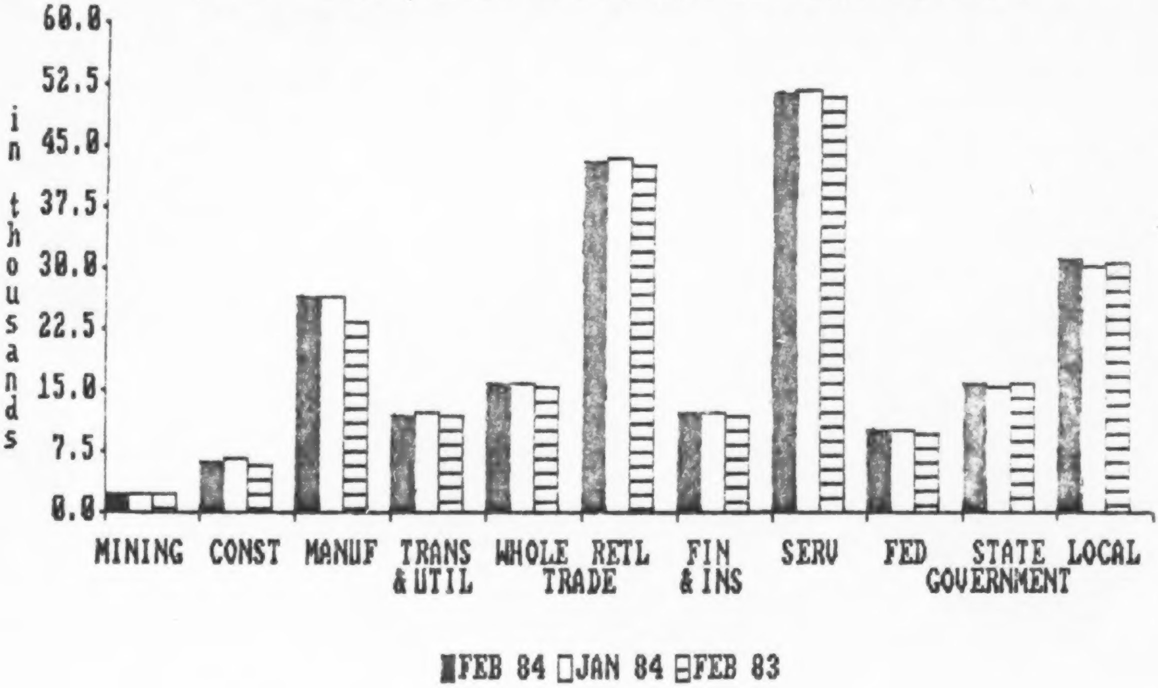
The term "misconduct" is defined in South Dakota law by Senate Bill 63. This will insure that the Department of Labor and the courts use the same definition when reviewing unemployment cases involving a discharged worker. To further insure this emphasis of continuity, licensed attorneys are now handling all initial appeals involving unemployment insurance benefits.

Senate Bill 62 simplifies the procedure for persons who make appeals regarding unemployment benefits. Anyone appealing an unemployment benefit determination may take the case directly to circuit court after a hearing and decision by a hearings examiner. Review by the Secretary of Labor prior to court appeal remains an option for the person making the appeal, but it is not required. If an appeal is made to the secretary, the secretary may either accept or reject the review.

Anyone interested in more information may call Julie Johnson, deputy secretary, Department of Labor, at Aberdeen (622-2302) or Don Kattke, Unemployment Insurance director (622-2452).

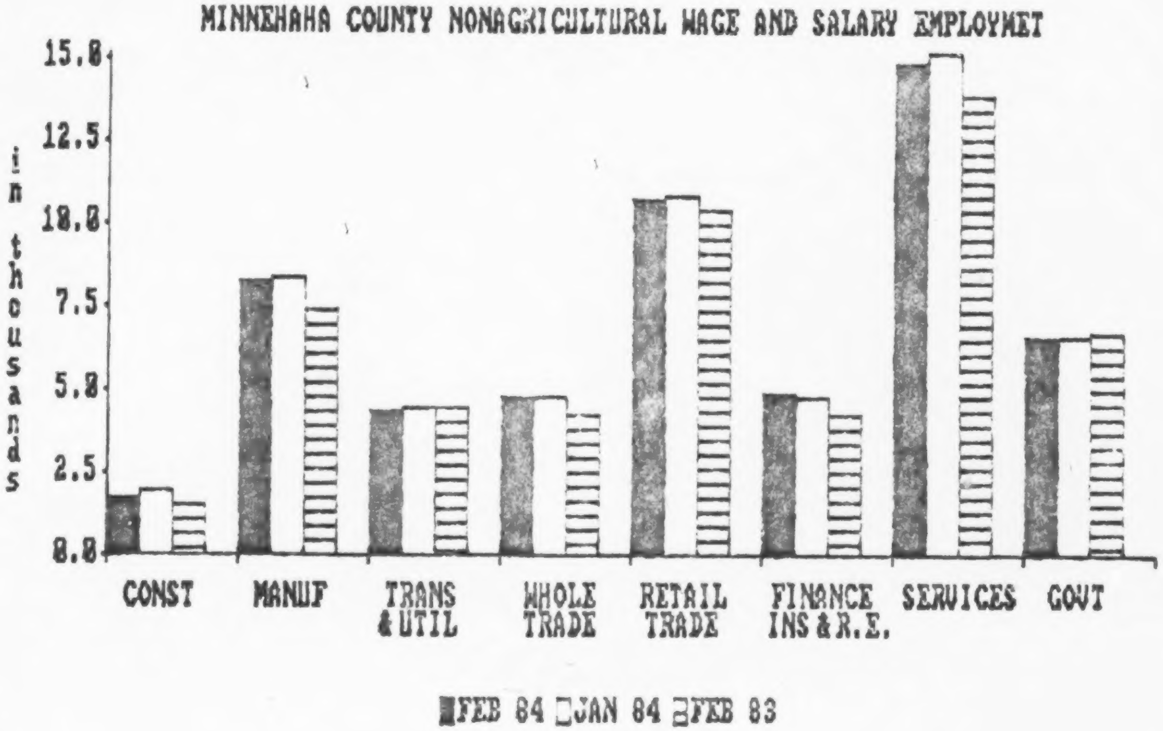
TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983	Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	230 200	229 700	223 400	.2	3.0
MINING	2 500	2 500	2 400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	6 500	6 800	5 800	-4.4	12.1
MANUFACTURING	26 600	26 500	23 800	.4	11.8
Durable Goods	13 900	13 700	11 800	1.5	17.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9 200	8 900	7 500	3.4	22.7
Nondurable Goods	12 700	12 800	12 000	-.8	5.8
Food & Kindred Products	7 300	7 500	7 500	-2.7	-2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2 600	2 600	2 500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12 200	12 400	12 200	-1.6	.0
Transportation	6 900	6 900	6 700	.0	3.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5 300	5 400	5 500	-1.9	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	59 900	60 200	58 800	-.5	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16 300	16 200	15 800	.6	3.2
Durable Goods	7 100	7 100	6 900	.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	9 200	9 200	8 800	.0	4.5
Retail Trade	43 600	44 000	43 100	-.9	1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12 600	12 700	12 000	-.8	5.0
SERVICES	52 000	52 100	51 300	-.2	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12 700	12 600	12 400	.8	2.4
Medical and Health	21 700	21 700	21 900	.0	-.9
Educational, Membership & Social	14 900	15 000	14 200	-.7	4.9
GOVERNMENT	57 800	56 700	57 000	1.9	1.4
Federal	10 200	10 200	9 900	.0	3.0
State	16 200	15 700	16 000	3.2	1.3
State Education	8 200	7 800	8 100	5.1	1.2
Local	31 400	30 800	31 000	1.9	1.3
Local Education	18 700	18 100	18 500	3.3	1.1

TABLE 1 (Continued)



	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..............................	56 800	57 600	53 500	-1.4	6.2
1/ MINING..........................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION.......................	1 800	2 000	1 600	-10.0	12.5
MANUFACTURING......................	8 300	8 400	7 400	-1.2	12.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4 400	4 500	4 500	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE..............................	15 600	15 700	14 900	-.6	4.7
Wholesale Trade....................	4 800	4 800	4 300	.0	11.6
Retail Trade.......................	10 800	10 900	10 500	-.9	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	4 900	4 800	4 300	2.1	14.0
SERVICES...........................	14 900	15 300	14 000	-2.6	6.4
GOVERNMENT.........................	6 700	6 700	6 800	.0	-1.5

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1984 (1)				February 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	111 368 000	101 961 000	9 407 000	8.1 (3)	109 647 000	97 265 000	12 382 000	11.3 (3)
South Dakota	318 500	301 300	17 200	5.4	314 400	291 700	22 700	7.2
Sioux Falls MSA	65 362	62 572	2 790	4.3	62 773	59 124	3 649	5.8
Aurora	1 342	1 282	60	4.5	1 370	1 284	86	6.3
Beadle	8 726	8 281	445	5.1	8 957	8 303	654	7.3
Bennett	1 289	1 227	62	4.8	1 171	1 107	64	5.5
Bon Homme	3 213	3 030	183	5.7	3 234	3 039	195	6.0
Brookings	13 139	12 422	717	5.5	13 230	12 355	875	6.6
Brown	18 650	17 527	1 123	6.0	18 950	17 414	1 536	8.1
Brule	2 891	2 726	165	5.7	2 884	2 730	154	5.3
Buffalo	471	415	56	11.9	490	376	114	23.3
Butte	3 404	3 251	153	4.5	3 567	3 291	276	7.7
Campbell	711	634	77	10.8	745	684	61	8.2
Charles Mix	3 602	3 349	253	7.0	3 545	3 292	253	7.1
Clark	1 814	1 653	161	8.9	1 881	1 693	188	10.0
Clay	5 710	5 341	369	6.5	5 739	5 359	380	6.6
Codington	9 557	8 934	623	6.5	9 741	8 663	1 078	11.1
Corson	1 238	1 133	105	8.5	1 237	1 054	183	14.8
Custer	2 294	2 131	163	7.1	2 152	1 991	161	7.5
Davison	9 015	8 641	374	4.1	9 090	8 660	430	4.7
Day	2 875	2 613	262	9.1	2 891	2 571	320	11.1
Deuel	1 870	1 608	262	14.0	1 986	1 659	327	16.5
Dewey	1 785	1 630	155	8.7	1 836	1 583	253	13.8
Douglas	1 660	1 568	92	5.5	1 645	1 565	80	4.9
Edmunds	1 900	1 803	97	5.1	1 866	1 722	144	7.7
Fall River	3 098	2 892	206	6.6	3 051	2 798	253	8.3
Faulk	1 153	1 093	60	5.2	1 198	1 123	75	6.3
Grant	4 270	4 010	260	6.1	4 263	3 955	308	7.2
Gregory	2 449	2 378	71	2.9	2 363	2 234	129	5.5
Haakon	1 324	1 281	43	3.2	1 291	1 193	98	7.6
Hamlin	1 868	1 737	131	7.0	1 853	1 675	178	9.6
Hand	1 904	1 842	62	3.3	1 871	1 785	86	4.6
Hanson	956	907	49	5.1	988	922	66	6.7
Harding	574	561	13	2.3	630	571	59	9.4
Hughes	7 539	7 213	326	4.3	7 511	7 162	349	4.6
Hutchinson	3 932	3 767	165	4.2	3 918	3 659	259	6.6
Hyde	776	735	41	5.3	767	735	32	4.2
Jackson	1 079	984	95	8.8	990	882	108	10.9
Jerauld	1 278	1 218	60	4.7	1 176	1 135	41	3.5
Jones	589	518	71	12.1	539	503	36	6.7
Kingsbury	3 291	3 171	120	3.6	3 410	3 100	310	9.1
Lake	4 984	4 692	292	5.9	4 992	4 634	358	7.2
Lawrence	9 802	9 237	565	5.8	9 067	8 481	586	6.5
Lincoln	5 722	5 374	348	6.1	5 816	5 367	449	7.7
Lyman	1 393	1 279	114	8.2	1 329	1 222	107	8.1
McCook	2 670	2 526	144	5.4	2 686	2 493	193	7.2
McPherson	1 376	1 258	118	8.6	1 438	1 330	108	7.5
Marshall	1 910	1 723	187	9.8	1 884	1 628	256	13.6
Meade	5 707	5 451	256	4.5	5 562	5 109	453	8.1
Mellette	723	671	52	7.2	691	632	59	8.5
Miner	1 537	1 443	94	6.1	1 597	1 483	114	7.1
Minnehaha	65 362	62 572	2 790	4.3	62 773	59 124	3 649	5.8
Moody	3 403	3 261	142	4.2	3 243	3 043	200	6.2
Pennington	37 210	35 483	1 727	4.6	35 344	32 990	2 354	6.7
Perkins	1 990	1 908	82	4.1	1 974	1 889	85	4.3
Potter	1 639	1 575	64	3.9	1 690	1 593	97	5.7
Roberts	3 695	3 341	354	9.6	3 829	3 404	425	11.1
Sanborn	1 205	1 126	79	6.6	1 208	1 108	100	8.3
Shannon	2 790	2 513	277	9.9	2 733	2 379	354	13.0
Spink	3 366	3 243	123	3.7	3 451	3 285	166	4.8
Stanley	1 265	1 185	80	6.3	1 110	1 020	90	8.1
Sully	599	547	52	8.7	626	562	64	10.2
Todd	2 038	1 915	123	6.0	2 051	1 788	263	12.8
Tripp	2 878	2 779	99	3.4	3 021	2 821	200	6.6
Turner	3 767	3 539	228	6.1	3 796	3 498	298	7.9
Union	5 080	4 676	404	8.0	5 366	4 856	510	9.5
Walworth	2 732	2 519	213	7.8	2 814	2 580	234	8.3
Yankton	9 068	8 686	382	4.2	9 206	8 592	614	6.7
Ziebach	1 324	1 260	64	4.8	1 049	974	75	7.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.8 and 10.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$292.63	288.81	298.05	41.1	41.2	39.9	$7.12	7.01	7.47
Durable Goods............	288.00	282.57	276.05	41.8	41.8	39.1	6.89	6.76	7.06
Nondurable Goods..........	296.94	295.16	319.09	40.4	40.6	40.7	7.35	7.27	7.84
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	$309.40	301.68	350.61	45.3	44.3	43.5	$6.83	6.81	8.06

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	305.2	303.5	293.1	.6	4.1
Food & Beverages....	291.6	286.5	280.7	1.8	3.9
Housing.............	329.2	327.4	317.9	.5	3.6
Apparel.............	196.4	199.3	191.0	-1.5	2.8
Transportation......	306.0	306.3	293.0	-.1	4.4
Medical Care........	369.5	366.2	347.8	.9	6.2
Entertainment.......	249.9	249.5	241.5	.2	3.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
Sex, Total	3 713	3 724	6 718	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 815	2 842	5 024	75.8	76.3	74.8
Female	898	882	1 694	24.2	23.7	25.2
Race, Total	3 713	3 724	6 718	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3 469	3 463	5 430	93.4	93.0	80.8
Nonwhite	244	261	1 288	6.6	7.0	19.2
Age, Total	3 713	3 724	6 718	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 851	2 899	5 265	76.8	77.8	78.4
Over 45	862	825	1 453	23.2	22.2	21.6
[2] Industry, Total	3 713	3 724	6 718	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	142	157	290	3.8	4.2	4.3
Construction	1 251	1 165	2 205	33.7	31.3	32.8
Manufacturing	683	671	1 398	18.4	18.0	20.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	144	145	283	3.9	3.9	4.2
Trade	723	728	1 238	19.5	19.5	18.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	71	106	1.5	1.9	1.6
Services	520	567	903	14.0	15.2	13.4
Government	196	220	295	5.3	5.9	4.4
[2] Occupation, Total	3 713	3 724	6 718	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	358	406	597	9.6	10.9	8.9
Clerical and Sales	413	410	761	11.1	11.0	11.3
Services	411	352	681	11.1	9.5	10.1
Processing	195	203	220	5.3	5.5	3.3
Machine Trade	112	128	440	3.0	3.4	6.5
Benchwork	165	159	523	4.4	4.3	7.8
Structural Work	1 491	1 472	2 517	40.2	39.5	37.5
Other	568	594	979	15.3	16.0	14.6
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 713	3 724	6 718	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	415	815	865	11.2	21.9	12.9
3-4 Weeks	427	524	834	11.5	14.1	12.4
5-14 Weeks	2 059	1 604	3 426	55.5	43.1	51.0
15 Weeks & Over	812	781	1 593	21.9	21.0	23.7

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2 285	3 281	2 570	-30.4	-11.1
B. Weeks Claimed......................	18 736	15 622	26 490	19.9	-29.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1 361 861	$1 250 458	$2 200 748	8.9	-38.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$15 740 100	$14 727 000	$5 491 000	6.9	186.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	6 031	7 770	5 073	-22.4	18.9
F. Nonag Placements..................	2 074	2 441	1 680	-15.0	23.5
G. Nonag Job Openings................	2 155	2 254	1 700	-4.4	26.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- Aberdeen, Rapid City, and Sioux Falls, each qualify as one of the 945 incorporated cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in the United States with 25,000 or more inhabitants in April 1980. Ranked according to total population, Aberdeen ranked 922nd, Rapid City 458th, and Sioux Falls 223rd. The County and City Book 1983 contains statistics on 170 items for cities of this size. More than 200 statistics are shown for the nation, regions, divisions, states, counties, and county equivalents. Topics include population, housing, crime, labor force, income, banking, divorce, government employment and finances, business, agriculture, manufacturing, poverty, health, voting, commuting patterns, and many others. Other interesting features in this publication include data items shown for 9,969 places and minor civil divisions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For this and other information contact:

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South Dakota
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MARCH 1984

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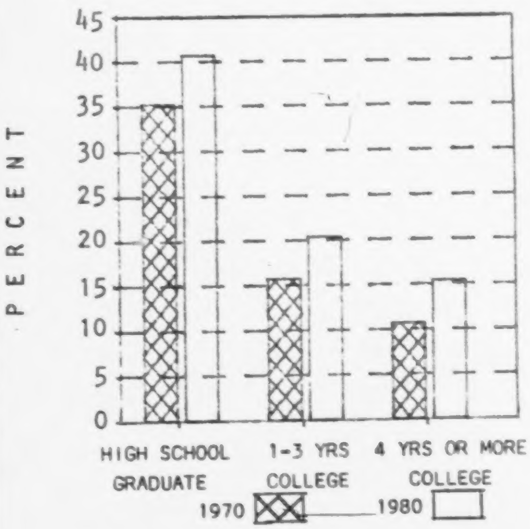
SOUTH DAKOTA'S EDUCATIONAL LEVELS INCREASE

The number of South Dakotan's aged 25 and over who have a high school education rose 14.6 percent from 1970 to 1980. College graduates increased by 5.4 percent. According to the United States Census Bureau, 67.9 percent of South Dakota's population aged 25 and over have a high school education and 14.0 percent have completed four or more years of college. This compares to national figures of 66.5 and 16.2 percent, respectively.

High school graduates working in the state increased 5.4 percent between 1970 and 1980. Workers with 1 to 3 and with 4 years or more of college both increased 4.8 percent. Almost as many South Dakota workers have completed a year or more of college--35.8 percent--as have ended their formal education with a high school diploma--40.6 percent.

More than three fourths--76.4 percent--of South Dakota's employed have a high school education or more, a 15 percent increase over 1970 educational levels.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S EMPLOYED



Source: Bureau of the Census

The increase of more highly educated workers during the 1970s kept pace with the demand for a trained labor force. Many of these workers are applying their increased education in areas including computerized design and manufacturing operations, word processing and other new business machines, engineering developments, biological research and in the tremendous technological advances that have been made in medical care.

A combination of factors has contributed to a more highly educated work force. More people are getting a high school education as it becomes a basic requirement to employment; more women, especially those with higher educational backgrounds, have entered the labor force; and the baby boom generation is maturing.

Many occupations which in the past did not require a high school diploma as a condition of employment are now being filled by the more highly educated. The average educational attainment has risen substantially and is now well over 12 years. In the future, employers will be seeing more highly educated job applicants and dropouts will face increased competition for advancement from workers with more education.

The level of educational attainment has increased for women entering the labor force. Nationally college enrollment grew by one-third from 1972 to 1981, reflecting increases of 12 percent for men and 63 percent for women. Women comprise half of full-time undergraduates under 35--and the majority of both part-time and two-year college students.

In the ten years from 1970 to 1980, the number of women in the South Dakota labor force increased by 46.5 percent. As more women enter the labor force, due mainly to expanded job opportunities in the white-collar and services sectors, as well as inflationary pressure on family budgets, they will have a positive impact on the state's educational levels.

The baby boom generation--persons born in the decades following World War II--made up one-third of the 25- to 64- year-old national work force in 1982. With parental support and government aid for higher education, 26 percent of them had graduated from college. As this generation continues to enter the labor force they will increase the educational levels.

The educational level of South Dakota's work force has increased in recent years. The state's workers are keeping pace with national education levels. This is an indication that they are adapting to the changing needs and requirements of today's labor market.

SOUTH DAKOTA SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM - 1984

The summer youth program funded by the Job Training Partnership Act will begin June 11 and end August 10, 1984. It will serve youth, employers, organizations and communities across the state. The program means summer jobs to about 1,660 youth age 16-21. It means an opportunity to get work accomplished and to receive partial reimbursement for training costs to private businesspersons. To personnel of schools, hospitals, parks and organizations the program offers "summer staff" to help preserve and improve community resources.

The program helps local youth get into the labor force and provides them an opportunity to learn good work habits and skills necessary to get and hold a job. This summer work becomes the start of a work history and, for some, the start of lasting employment.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MARCH 1984

The South Dakota labor market continued to show steady improvement in March. The unemployment rate dipped to 5.2 percent as the number of unemployed persons declined to 16,900, down about 300 from February. This is much better than a year ago, when 6.8 percent (21,900) of the labor force was unemployed.

Total nonagricultural employment in March rose to 231,800 from 230,000 in February. Much of the increase was due to seasonal hiring in retail trade.

During the past year, the number of nonag wage and salary employees in South Dakota has risen 6,200 or 2.7 percent. The manufacturing and trade industries in the state accounted for the bulk of this increase. Manufacturing employment was up 2,700 or 11.2 percent and trade was up 1,600 or 2.7 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate also showed an increase during the past year of 4.1 percent or 500 jobs.

It is expected that nonag wage and salary employment will sustain the steady growth of the past year during the remainder of 1984. Manufacturing employment should keep expanding. The average weekly hours worked, a leading indicator of employment growth in this sector, climbed to 41.9 hours in March. That was up 1.5 hours from the comparable month one year ago.

Retail trade employment should also continue to grow throughout 1984. The latest taxable retail sales figures show an increase of 5.9 percent statewide during the last two months of 1983.

A direct beneficiary of the improved economy and labor market in South Dakota is the Unemployment Insurance (UI) System in the state. The balance in the UI Trust Fund in March was $14.5 million. This is a 347 percent increase from the low of $3.2 million recorded just one year ago in March and the highest March balance since 1976.

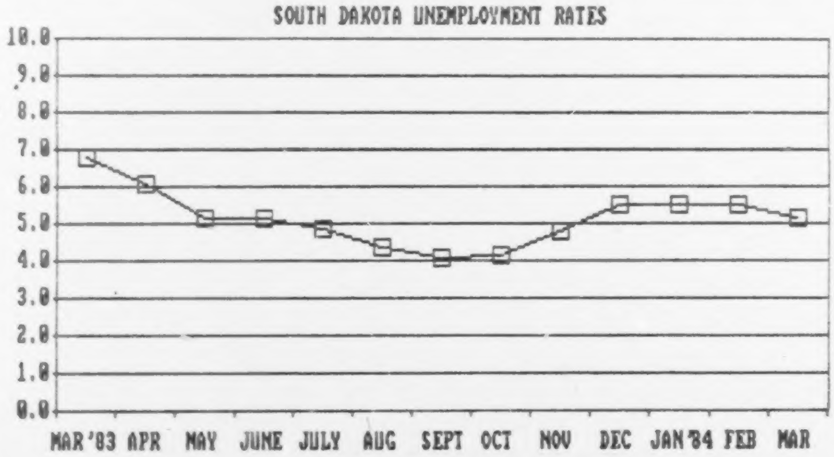


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1984 (1)				March 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	111 828 000	102 770 00	9 057 000	8.1 (3)	109 873 000	97 994 000	11 879 000	10.8 (3)
South Dakota	326 400	309 500	16 900	5.2	320 600	298 700	21 900	6.8
Sioux Falls MSA	67 003	63 922	3 081	4.6	63 200	59 921	3 279	5.2
Aurora	1 406	1 366	40	2.8	1 432	1 363	69	4.8
Beadle	8 827	8 380	447	5.1	9 044	8 380	664	7.3
Bennett	1 325	1 271	54	4.1	1 203	1 151	52	4.3
Bon Homme	3 315	3 184	131	4.0	3 432	3 189	243	7.1
Brookings	13 411	12 716	695	5.2	13 823	12 607	1 216	8.8
Brown	18 895	17 890	1 005	5.3	19 220	17 717	1 503	7.8
Brule	2 949	2 791	158	5.4	2 984	2 799	185	6.2
Buffalo	490	445	45	9.2	515	403	112	21.7
Butte	3 503	3 373	130	3.7	3 687	3 405	282	7.6
Campbell	763	689	74	9.7	792	738	54	6.8
Charles Mix	3 768	3 514	254	6.7	3 655	3 445	210	5.7
Clark	1 886	1 731	155	8.2	1 959	1 769	190	9.7
Clay	5 787	5 484	303	5.2	5 839	5 485	354	6.1
Codington	9 687	9 107	580	6.0	9 895	8 813	1 082	10.9
Corson	1 339	1 240	99	7.4	1 341	1 153	188	14.0
Custer	2 381	2 186	195	8.2	2 219	2 038	181	8.2
Davison	9 062	8 713	349	3.9	9 169	8 713	456	5.0
Day	3 028	2 754	274	9.0	3 043	2 709	334	11.0
Deuel	1 958	1 717	241	12.3	2 122	1 770	352	16.6
Dewey	1 876	1 710	166	8.8	1 871	1 658	213	11.4
Douglas	1 717	1 649	68	4.0	1 727	1 641	86	5.0
Edmunds	1 961	1 882	79	4.0	1 919	1 797	122	6.4
Fall River	3 107	2 965	142	4.6	3 086	2 860	226	7.3
Faulk	1 182	1 124	58	4.9	1 195	1 153	42	3.5
Grant	4 375	4 117	258	5.9	4 363	4 054	309	7.1
Gregory	2 487	2 429	58	2.3	2 424	2 288	136	5.6
Haakon	1 384	1 352	32	2.3	1 356	1 259	97	7.2
Hamlin	1 916	1 803	113	5.9	1 897	1 739	158	8.3
Hand	1 992	1 927	65	3.3	1 960	1 863	97	4.9
Hanson	1 058	981	77	7.3	1 067	992	75	7.0
Harding	644	621	23	3.6	642	630	12	1.9
Hughes	7 613	7 298	315	4.1	7 616	7 217	399	5.2
Hutchinson	4 137	3 959	178	4.3	4 059	3 844	215	5.3
Hyde	800	778	22	2.8	804	777	27	3.4
Jackson	1 082	1 005	77	7.1	1 001	897	104	10.4
Jerauld	1 270	1 245	25	2.0	1 215	1 163	52	4.3
Jones	624	550	74	11.9	579	532	47	8.1
Kingsbury	3 361	3 253	108	3.2	3 465	3 178	287	8.3
Lake	5 140	4 881	259	5.0	5 204	4 805	399	7.7
Lawrence	9 830	9 326	504	5.1	8 978	8 540	438	4.9
Lincoln	5 884	5 542	342	5.8	5 987	5 526	461	7.7
Lyman	1 436	1 332	104	7.2	1 372	1 273	99	7.2
McCook	2 798	2 623	175	6.3	2 756	2 585	171	6.2
McPherson	1 420	1 332	88	6.2	1 516	1 400	116	7.7
Marshall	1 976	1 803	173	8.8	1 991	1 708	283	14.2
Meade	5 925	5 617	308	5.2	5 653	5 259	394	7.0
Mellette	762	706	56	7.3	732	668	64	8.7
Miner	1 614	1 506	108	6.7	1 645	1 548	97	5.9
Minnehaha	67 003	63 922	3 081	4.6	63 200	59 921	3 279	5.2
Moody	3 562	3 386	176	4.9	3 384	3 161	223	6.6
Pennington	37 918	36 140	1 778	4.7	35 673	33 487	2 186	6.1
Perkins	2 126	2 036	90	4.2	2 091	2 012	79	3.8
Potter	1 666	1 605	61	3.7	1 734	1 623	111	6.4
Roberts	3 864	3 502	362	9.4	4 005	3 555	450	11.2
Sanborn	1 270	1 184	86	6.8	1 257	1 170	87	6.9
Shannon	2 853	2 615	238	8.3	2 785	2 465	320	11.5
Spink	3 490	3 348	142	4.1	3 571	3 383	188	5.3
Stanley	1 333	1 234	99	7.4	1 166	1 062	104	8.9
Sully	672	582	90	13.4	665	596	69	10.4
Todd	2 075	1 929	146	7.0	2 050	1 798	252	12.3
Tripp	2 959	2 849	110	3.7	3 073	2 882	191	6.2
Turner	3 927	3 633	294	7.5	3 863	3 595	268	6.9
Union	5 068	4 764	304	6.0	5 411	4 935	476	8.8
Walworth	2 825	2 659	166	5.9	2 911	2 718	193	6.6
Yankton	9 389	8 998	391	4.2	9 341	8 875	466	5.0
Ziebach	1 306	1 275	31	2.4	1 029	975	54	5.2

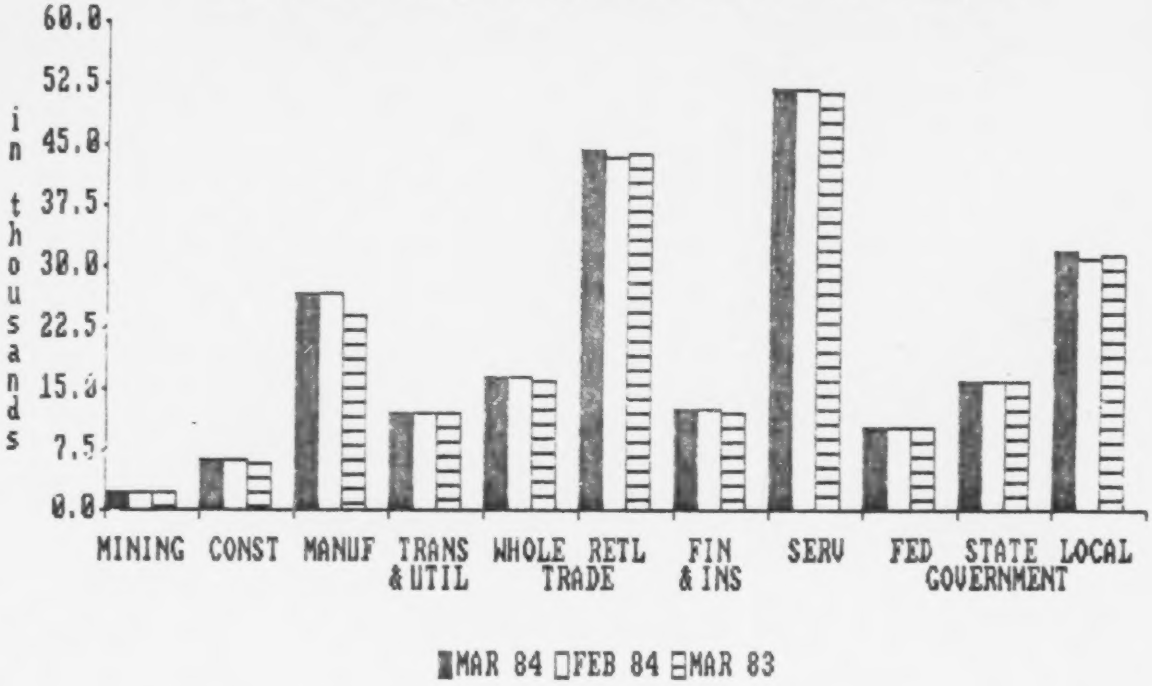
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.8 and 10.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

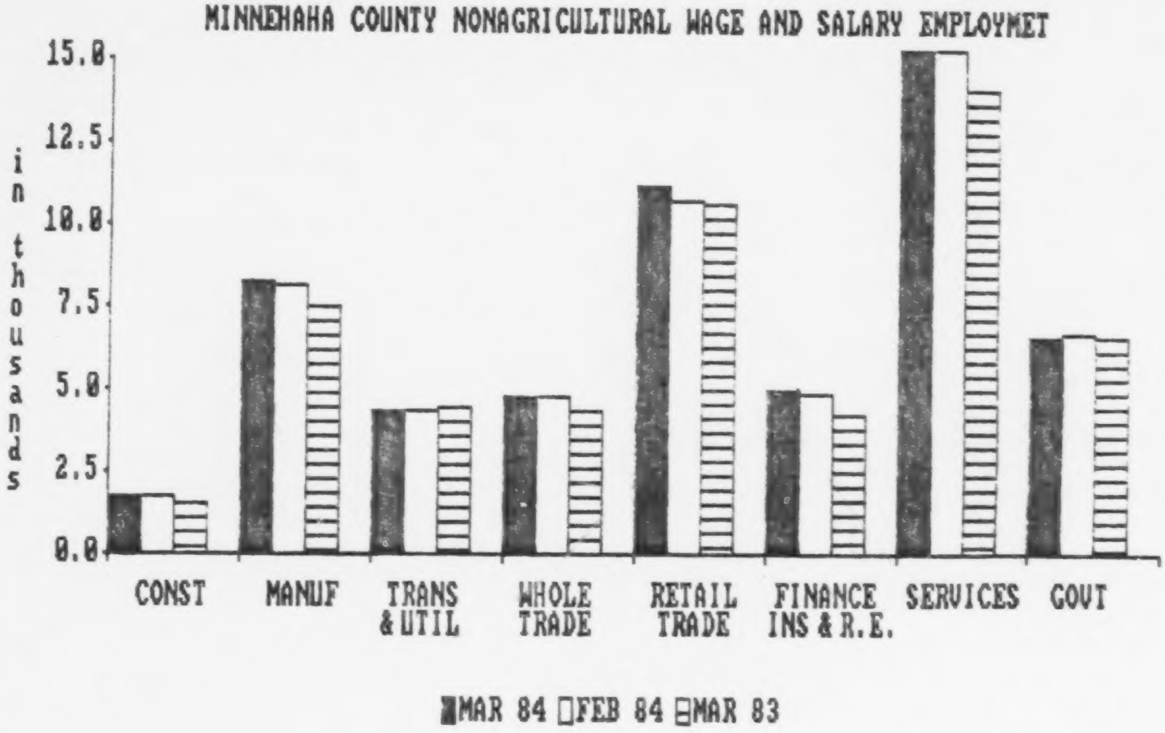
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	231,800	230,000	225,600	.8	2.7
MINING..............................	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION........................	6,500	6,400	6,000	1.6	8.3
MANUFACTURING.......................	26,800	26,500	24,100	1.1	11.2
Durable Goods......................	14,000	13,800	12,000	1.4	16.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9,300	9,200	7,500	1.1	24.0
Nondurable Goods...................	12,800	12,700	12,200	.8	4.9
Food & Kindred Products.........	7,300	7,300	7,500	.0	-2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12,200	12,300	12,200	-.8	.0
Transportation.....................	6,900	6,900	6,800	.0	1.5
Communication & Public Utilities..	5,300	5,400	5,500	-1.9	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	61,100	59,800	59,500	2.2	2.7
Wholesale Trade....................	16,500	16,400	15,900	.6	3.8
Durable Goods...................	7,200	7,100	7,000	1.4	2.9
Nondurable Goods................	9,400	9,200	8,900	2.2	5.6
Retail Trade.......................	44,500	43,500	43,700	2.3	1.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	12,600	12,600	12,100	.0	4.1
SERVICES............................	51,900	52,000	51,600	-.2	.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers, & Business..	12,600	12,600	12,400	.0	1.6
Medical and Health.................	21,600	21,700	22,000	-.5	-1.8
Educational, Membership & Social..	14,900	15,000	14,400	-.7	3.5
GOVERNMENT..........................	58,300	57,800	57,600	.9	1.2
Federal............................	10,300	10,300	10,200	.0	1.0
State..............................	16,200	16,200	16,000	.0	1.3
State Education.................	8,400	8,200	8,200	2.4	2.4
Local..............................	31,800	31,300	31,400	1.6	1.3
Local Education.................	19,100	18,700	18,700	2.1	2.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL................................	57,600	57,300	54,100	.5	6.5
MINING...............................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1,800	1,800	1,600	.0	12.5
MANUFACTURING........................	8,300	8,200	7,500	1.2	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4,400	4,400	4,500	.0	-2.2
TRADE................................	16,000	15,600	15,100	2.6	6.0
Wholesale Trade....................	4,800	4,800	4,400	.0	9.1
Retail Trade.......................	11,200	10,800	10,700	3.7	4.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5,000	4,900	4,300	2.0	16.3
SERVICES.............................	15,400	15,400	14,200	.0	8.5
GOVERNMENT...........................	6,700	6,800	6,700	-1.5	.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing................	$293.30	$286.23	$302.19	41.9	40.6	40.4	$7.00	$7.05	$7.48
Durable Goods.............	283.59	277.95	279.89	41.1	40.4	39.7	6.90	6.88	7.05
Nondurable Goods..........	305.02	296.53	323.08	42.9	40.9	41.0	7.11	7.25	7.88
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing................	304.58	296.24	363.51	44.4	43.5	45.1	6.86	6.81	8.06

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	306.6	305.2	293.2	0.5	4.6
Food & Beverages....	294.2	291.6	281.6	0.9	4.5
Housing.............	331.0	329.2	318.5	0.5	3.9
Apparel.............	196.2	196.4	192.0	-0.1	2.2
Transportation......	305.8	306.0	289.9	-0.1	5.5
Medical Care........	373.2	369.5	351.3	1.0	6.2
Entertainment.......	251.5	249.9	243.1	0.6	3.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Sex, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 667	2 815	4 514	76.6	75.8	75.4
Female	814	898	1 470	23.4	24.2	24.6
Race, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3 276	3 469	4 934	94.1	93.4	82.5
Nonwhite	205	244	1 050	5.9	6.6	17.5
Age, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 606	2 851	4 663	74.9	76.8	77.9
Over 45	875	862	1 321	25.1	23.2	22.1
[2] Industry, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	124	142	226	3.6	3.8	3.8
Construction	1 159	1 251	1 983	33.3	33.7	33.1
Manufacturing	612	683	1 143	17.6	18.4	19.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	153	144	258	4.4	3.9	4.3
Trade	691	723	1 235	19.9	19.5	20.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62	54	92	1.8	1.5	1.5
Services	458	520	774	13.2	14.0	12.9
Government	222	196	273	6.4	5.3	4.6
[2] Occupation, Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	346	358	549	9.9	9.6	9.2
Clerical and Sales	416	413	695	12.0	11.1	11.6
Services	390	411	616	11.2	11.1	10.3
Processing	170	195	219	4.9	5.3	3.7
Machine Trade	112	112	330	3.2	3.0	5.5
Benchwork	131	165	425	3.8	4.4	7.1
Structural Work	1 343	1 491	2 267	38.6	40.2	37.9
Other	573	568	883	16.5	15.3	14.8
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 481	3 713	5 984	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	351	415	626	10.1	11.2	10.5
3-4 Weeks	317	427	554	9.1	11.5	9.3
5-14 Weeks	1 716	2 059	2 974	49.3	55.5	49.7
15 Weeks & Over	1 097	812	1 830	31.5	21.9	30.6

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2 539	2 285	2 935	11.1	-13.5
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	14 351	18 736	31 659	-23.4	-54.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1 531 868	$1 361 861	$2 558 932	12.5	-40.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$14 520 500	$15 740 100	$3 247 900	-7.7	347.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	6 730	6 031	5 701	11.6	18.0
F. Nonag Placements..................	2 882	2 074	1 975	39.0	45.9
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3 114	2 155	2 544	44.5	22.4

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

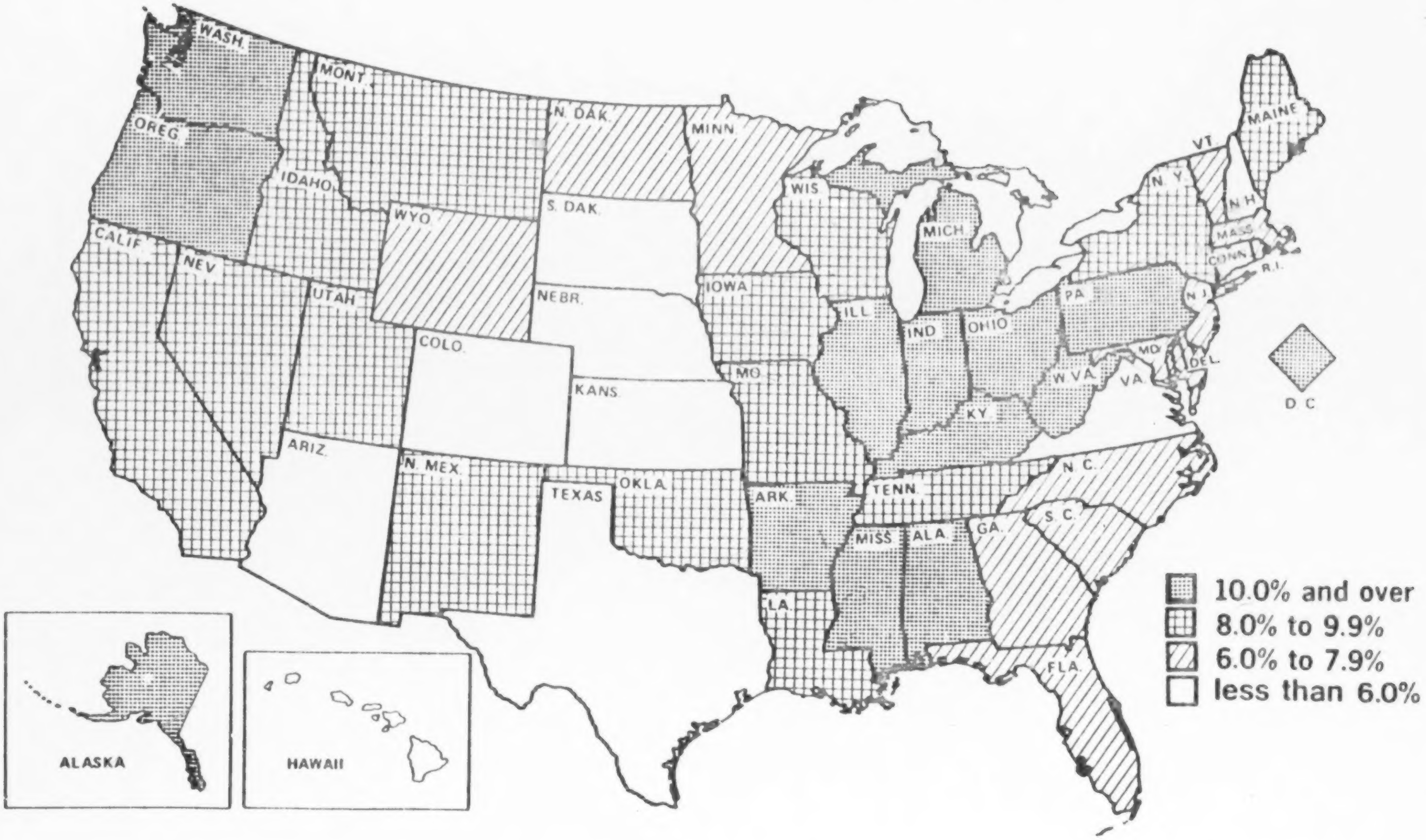
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1984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OREG.
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CALIF.
NEV.
WYO.
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
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OHIO
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FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW:

The United States Government spent $696.8 billion in fiscal year 1983 according to figures released by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. South Dakota received $1,926 million of that total. The average national expenditures per capita was $2,932. South Dakota received $2,751 per capita, ranking 22nd among the 50 states.

A breakdown of the $1,926 million received by South Dakota shows the following:

- o 938 million in direct payments for individuals such as social security, medicare, railroad retirement, and food stamps.
- o 116 million in procurement contracts for Defense and other agencies.
- o 329 million for the federal payroll.
- o 361 million in grants to state and local governments.
- o 182 million in other expenditures, such as research grants and agricultural subsidies.

Source: United States Department of Commerce News CB84-62.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

APRIL 1984

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SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL 1984

The state's labor economy continued to gain momentum in April, on both a month-to-month and year-to-year basis, as nonagricultural employment rose and unemployment dropped.

Nonagricultural employment in April increased to 235,200 from the March level of 232,400. One year ago in April, total non-farm employment was 228,800. All major industries except transportation and public utilities posted over-the-year gains in employment. Two industries showing strength were manufacturing and trade with increased employment of 2000 and 1900 jobs respectively. The services industry added 1200 more jobs than it had at the same time period last year. The transportation and public utilities' decrease in employment was due mainly to structural changes in the communications sector.

April 1984's unemployment rate was 4.5 percent. This was a decrease of 1600 people over March unemployment levels and a decrease of 4700 people over one year-ago in April when 6.1 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Other leading economic indicators for South Dakota also suggest business growth and increased confidence in the economy.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing increased 1.2 hours over one year ago.

Initial claims filed for unemployment insurance decreased. A drop in the number of initial claims usually signals future unemployment decrease. Initial claims dropped from 2539 in March 1984 to 1575 in April 1984.

Job placements through Job Service offices have increased. Rising nonagricultural job placements is another good sign of economic expansion, typically indicating more firms are hiring. Nonagricultural job placements rose from 2882 to 3259 between March and April. This was also an increase of nearly 1000 placements over one year ago when 2288 applicants were placed in jobs.

INDUSTRY TRENDS--SOUTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES

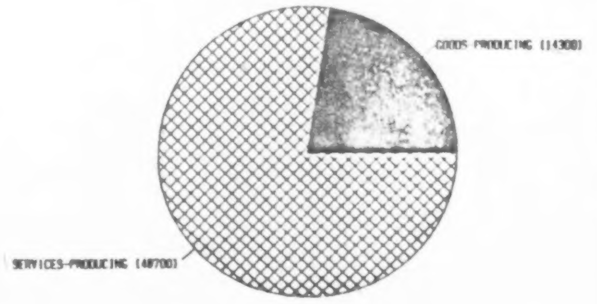
Nonagricultural employment in South Dakota and the nation is divided into eight industrial sectors under two broad groups--services-producing industries and goods-producing industries. This breakdown is useful when examining employment trends in industries and determining where the growth of South Dakota's economy is occurring.

In South Dakota, as well as nationally, over two-thirds of all workers are employed in industries that provide services. These industries are transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, services and government. Goods-producing industries employ less than one-third of the workforce and include construction, mining and manufacturing.

Employment in the services-producing industries in South Dakota increased at a faster rate between 1970 and 1980 than employment in goods-producing industries. This is also true on a national scale where 89 percent of the new nonfarm jobs was in the services-producing industries.

Between 1970 and 1980 in South Dakota, jobs gained in the services-producing industries numbered 48,700

NUMBER OF JOBS GAINED (1970 - 1980)



Source: South Dakota Department of Labor

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

or 77 percent of the total nonfarm employment growth. The goods-producing sector of the economy added 14,300 or 23 percent of the new jobs. This trend toward increased employment in the services-producing industries in both South Dakota and the nation continued between the years 1980 and 1983. In South Dakota, the services and finance, insurance and real estate industries employed more people in 1983 than in 1979. These two industries continued to expand throughout the recession years of 1980-1982.

Among the factors that have contributed to this rapid growth in the services-producing industries are rising incomes and living standards that result in greater demand for education, health care, entertainment, and business and financial services. In South Dakota, one other factor precipitating this development has been the expanded manufacturing in the state. Gains in manufacturing tend to advance the demand for services which in turn leads to additional employment in the services industries.

While the largest number of new jobs was in the services-producing industries, the goods-producing industries in South Dakota, specifically manufacturing, had the largest percentage gains between 1970 and 1980. South Dakota manufacturing employment grew 66 percent during this same time period which found the national growth to be 5 percent in this industry.

The table below compares South Dakota and the United States in the percentage growth of each industry between 1970 and 1980. South Dakota exceeded the national growth of employment in all industries, except mining and government, during the decade between 1970 and 1980.

The growth of goods-producing industries over the decade was important to South Dakota's economy by widening its economic base. Given the continued favorable business climate, South Dakota will no doubt continue to expand goods-producing and services-producing industries.

An overview indicates South Dakota has held to the national trend of increasing employment in the services-producing industries. However, the goods-producing industries in the state have increased significantly more than the national trend.

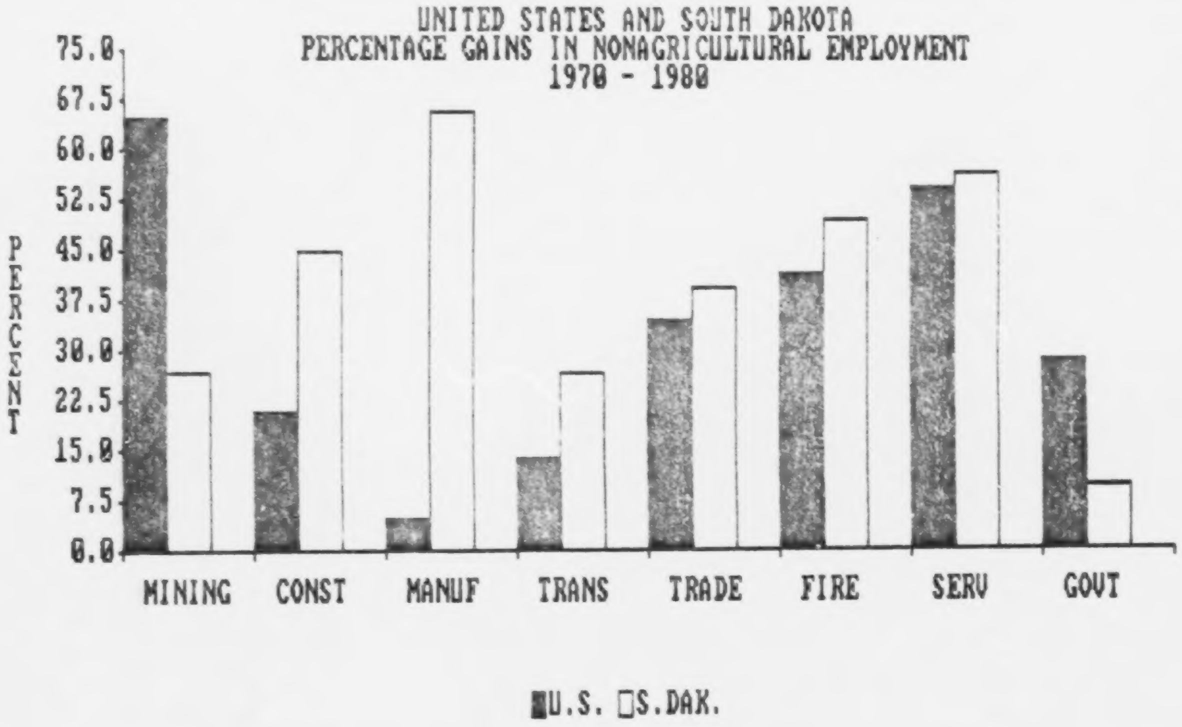


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	April 1984 (1)				April 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	112,152,000	103,628,000	8,525,000	7.6 (3)	109,875,000	98,840,000	11,035,000	10.0 (3)
South Dakota	338,000	322,700	15,300	4.5	329,200	309,200	20,000	6.1
Sioux Falls MSA	68,869	66,320	2,549	3.7	64,110	60,889	3,221	5.0
Aurora	1,502	1,474	28	1.9	1,532	1,463	69	4.5
Beadle	9,125	8,756	369	4.0	9,323	8,723	600	6.4
Bennett	1,479	1,430	49	3.3	1,310	1,253	57	4.4
Bon Homme	3,487	3,344	143	4.1	3,493	3,334	159	4.6
Brookings	13,581	12,979	602	4.4	13,640	12,833	807	5.9
Brown	19,338	18,446	892	4.6	19,521	18,211	1,310	6.7
Brule	3,074	2,963	111	3.6	3,062	2,933	129	4.2
Buffalo	521	485	36	6.9	538	438	100	18.6
Butte	3,633	3,518	115	3.2	3,777	3,537	240	6.4
Campbell	803	756	47	5.9	854	804	50	5.9
Charles Mix	4,016	3,775	241	6.0	3,900	3,691	209	5.4
Clark	2,175	1,855	320	14.7	2,287	1,889	398	17.4
Clay	5,905	5,666	239	4.0	5,979	5,653	326	5.5
Codington	10,392	9,661	731	7.0	10,239	9,313	926	9.0
Corson	1,432	1,351	81	5.7	1,428	1,247	181	12.7
Custer	2,547	2,425	122	4.8	2,387	2,242	145	6.1
Davison	9,331	9,009	322	3.5	9,357	8,976	381	4.1
Day	3,145	2,883	262	8.3	3,107	2,821	286	9.2
Deuel	2,078	1,863	215	10.3	2,214	1,914	300	13.6
Dewey	1,895	1,748	147	7.8	1,921	1,692	229	11.9
Douglas	1,878	1,806	72	3.8	1,856	1,792	64	3.4
Edmunds	2,087	2,032	55	2.6	2,017	1,936	81	4.0
Fall River	3,248	3,124	124	3.8	3,225	3,006	219	6.8
Faulk	1,247	1,202	45	3.6	1,279	1,217	62	4.8
Grant	4,524	4,253	271	6.0	4,419	4,174	245	5.5
Gregory	2,584	2,528	56	2.2	2,519	2,376	143	5.7
Haakon	1,461	1,435	26	1.8	1,409	1,335	74	5.3
Hamlin	2,094	1,958	136	6.5	2,035	1,883	152	7.5
Hand	2,095	2,022	73	3.5	2,046	1,951	95	4.6
Hanson	1,099	1,256	43	3.9	1,131	1,065	66	5.8
Harding	684	678	6	0.9	693	681	12	1.7
Hughes	7,660	7,395	265	3.5	7,591	7,296	295	3.9
Hutchinson	4,337	4,188	149	3.4	4,276	4,054	222	5.2
Hyde	829	814	15	1.8	863	813	50	5.8
Jackson	1,184	1,120	64	5.4	1,094	1,004	90	8.2
Jerauld	1,308	1,293	15	1.1	1,239	1,208	31	2.5
Jones	651	604	47	7.2	622	582	40	6.4
Kingsbury	3,393	3,301	92	2.7	3,419	3,214	205	6.0
Lake	5,325	5,090	235	4.4	5,332	4,992	340	6.4
Lawrence	10,135	9,585	550	5.4	9,321	8,730	591	6.3
Lincoln	6,238	5,899	339	5.4	6,257	5,859	398	6.4
Lyman	1,499	1,420	79	5.3	1,461	1,352	109	7.5
McCook	2,941	2,790	151	5.1	2,873	2,733	140	4.9
McPherson	1,507	1,456	51	3.4	1,613	1,520	93	5.8
Marshall	2,113	1,966	147	7.0	2,080	1,858	222	10.7
Meade	6,101	5,800	301	4.9	5,778	5,414	364	6.3
Mellette	798	772	26	3.3	773	720	53	6.9
Miner	1,600	1,540	60	3.8	1,651	1,570	81	4.9
Minnehaha	68,869	66,320	2,549	3.7	64,110	60,889	3,221	5.0
Moody	3,651	3,510	141	3.9	3,501	3,275	226	6.5
Pennington	38,929	37,304	1,625	4.2	36,556	34,452	2,104	5.8
Perkins	2,215	2,140	75	3.4	2,153	2,112	41	1.9
Potter	1,832	1,766	66	3.6	1,889	1,775	114	6.0
Roberts	4,037	3,724	313	7.8	4,152	3,769	383	9.2
Sanborn	1,329	1,261	68	5.1	1,330	1,240	90	6.8
Shannon	2,964	2,655	309	10.4	2,835	2,490	345	12.2
Spink	3,688	3,547	141	3.8	3,739	3,572	167	4.5
Stanley	1,350	1,271	79	5.9	1,175	1,096	79	6.7
Sully	665	639	26	3.9	696	653	43	6.2
Todd	2,119	1,997	122	5.8	2,087	1,861	226	10.8
Tripp	3,170	3,048	122	3.8	3,232	3,072	160	5.0
Turner	4,035	3,824	211	5.2	4,038	3,764	274	6.8
Union	5,332	5,004	328	6.2	5,582	5,163	419	7.5
Walworth	2,877	2,691	186	6.5	2,912	2,736	176	6.0
Yankton	9,447	9,144	303	3.2	9,417	8,993	424	4.5
Ziebach	1,384	1,346	38	2.7	1,081	1,026	55	5.1

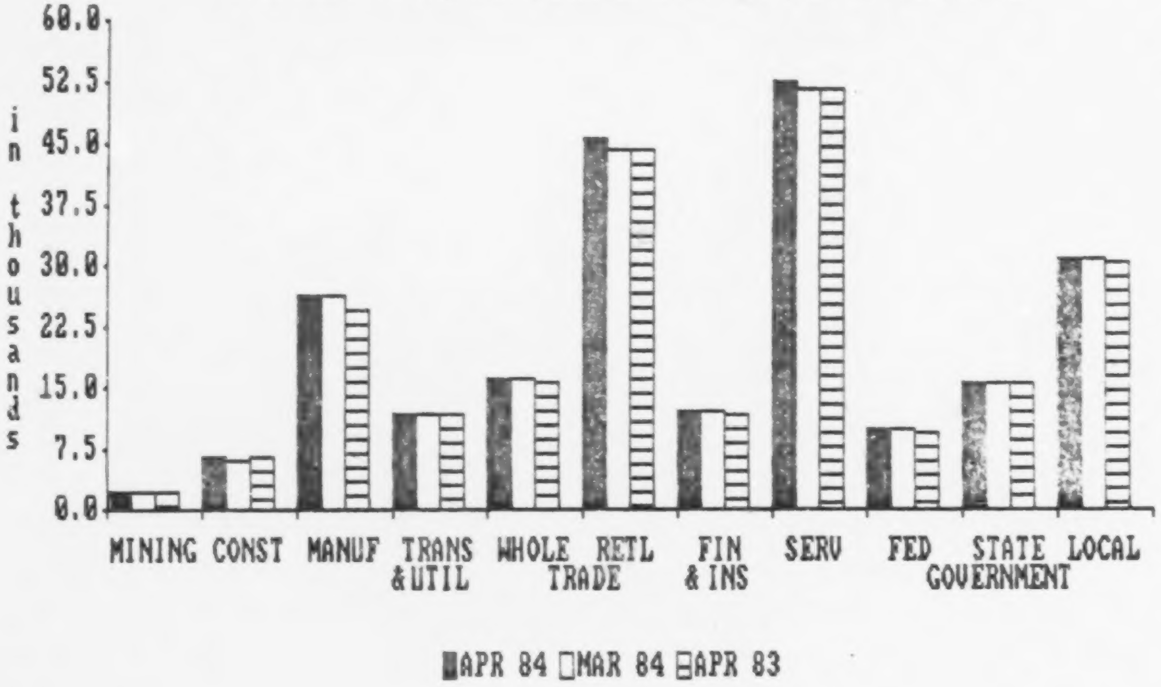
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.8 and 10.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

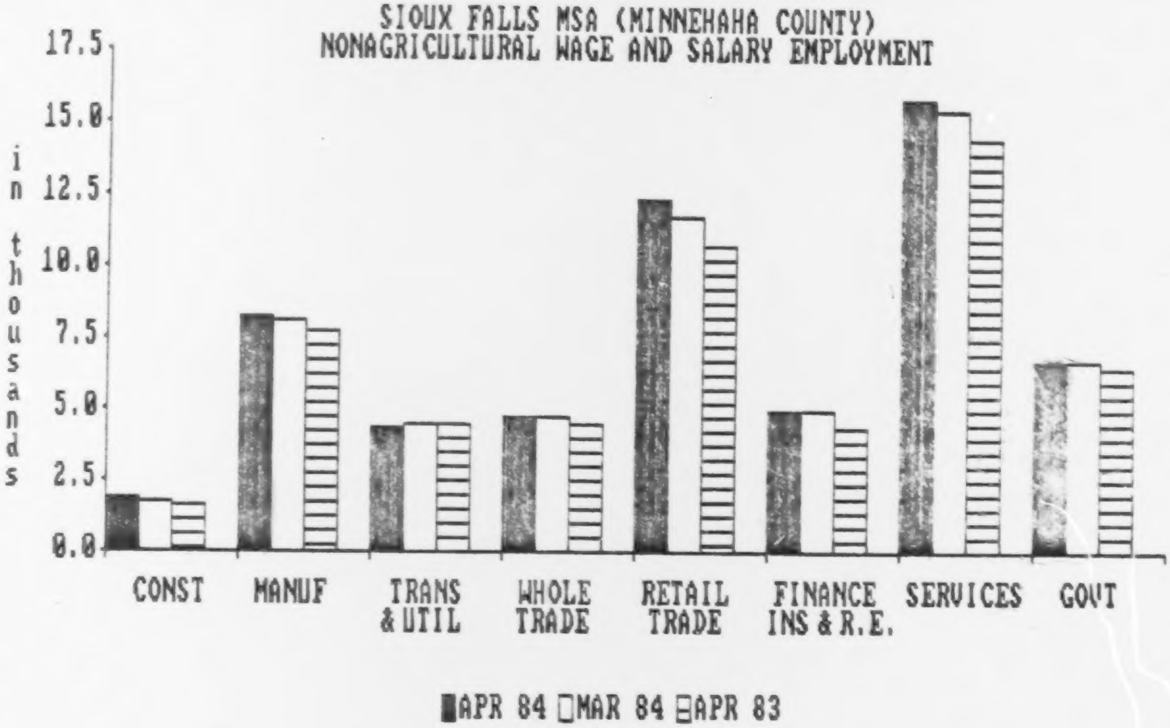
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	235 200	232 400	228 800	1.2	2.8
MINING	2 600	2 600	2 500	.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7 000	6 500	6 700	7.7	4.5
MANUFACTURING	26 900	26 800	24 900	.4	8.0
Durable Goods	14 100	14 000	12 500	.7	12.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9 300	9 300	7 800	.0	19.2
Nondurable Goods	12 800	12 700	12 400	.8	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	7 400	7 300	7 600	1.4	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2 600	2 600	2 500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12 200	12 200	12 300	.0	-.8
Transportation	6 900	6 900	6 800	.0	1.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5 300	5 300	5 500	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62 600	61 100	60 700	2.5	3.1
Wholesale Trade	16 700	16 500	16 100	1.2	3.7
Durable Goods	7 300	7 200	7 000	1.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	9 400	9 400	9 000	.0	4.4
Retail Trade	45 900	44 600	44 600	2.9	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12 700	12 700	12 200	.0	4.1
SERVICES	53 300	52 400	52 100	1.7	2.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13 300	12 900	13 300	3.1	.0
Medical and Health	21 700	21 600	21 600	.5	.5
Educational, Membership & Social	15 600	15 300	14 200	2.0	9.9
GOVERNMENT	58 000	58 100	57 400	-.2	1.0
Federal	10 300	10 200	10 000	1.0	3.0
State	16 200	16 200	16 100	.0	.6
State Education	8 200	8 300	8 200	-1.2	.0
Local	31 500	31 700	31 200	-.6	1.0
Local Education	18 700	19 000	18 500	-1.6	1.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL................................	59 600	58 600	54 900	1.7	8.6
1/ MINING................................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1 900	1 800	1 700	5.6	11.8
MANUFACTURING........................	8 300	8 200	7 800	1.2	6.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4 400	4 500	4 500	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE................................	17 200	16 600	15 300	3.6	12.4
Wholesale Trade....................	4 800	4 800	4 500	.0	6.7
Retail Trade.......................	12 400	11 800	10 800	5.1	14.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5 000	5 000	4 400	.0	13.6
SERVICES.............................	15 900	15 600	14 500	1.9	9.7
GOVERNMENT...........................	6 800	6 800	6 600	.0	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing................	$295.68	292.46	304.37	42.0	41.9	40.8	$7.04	6.98	7.45
Durable Goods.............	285.52	283.71	282.10	41.5	41.6	40.3	6.88	6.82	7.00
Nondurable Goods..........	306.00	303.16	325.86	42.5	42.4	41.3	7.20	7.15	7.89
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing................	$302.60	304.14	362.50	44.5	44.4	45.2	$6.80	6.85	8.02

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items..............	307.3	306.6	293.4	0.2	4.7
Food & Beverages....	294.3	294.2	283.2	0.0	3.9
Housing..............	331.5	331.0	318.6	0.2	4.0
Apparel..............	198.8	196.2	194.5	1.3	2.2
Transportation......	306.9	305.8	287.4	0.4	6.8
Medical Care........	374.5	373.2	352.3	0.3	6.3
Entertainment.......	251.7	251.5	244.6	0.1	2.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
Sex, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 023	2 667	3 350	71.9	76.6	66.9
Female	791	814	1 658	28.1	23.4	33.1
Race, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 667	3 276	4 341	94.8	94.1	86.7
Nonwhite	147	205	667	5.2	5.9	13.3
Age, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 149	2 606	3 912	76.4	74.9	78.1
Over 45	665	875	1 096	23.6	25.1	21.9
[2] Industry, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	76	124	151	2.7	3.6	3.0
Construction	828	1 159	1 531	29.4	33.3	30.6
Manufacturing	597	612	907	21.2	17.6	18.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	134	153	248	4.8	4.4	5.0
Trade	583	691	1 110	20.7	19.9	22.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	52	62	71	1.8	1.8	1.4
Services	392	458	729	13.9	13.2	14.6
Government	152	222	261	5.4	6.4	5.2
[2] Occupation, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	283	346	495	10.1	9.9	9.9
Clerical and Sales	388	416	667	13.8	12.0	13.3
Services	313	390	510	11.1	11.2	10.2
Processing	198	170	219	7.0	4.9	4.4
Machine Trade	87	112	253	3.1	3.2	5.1
Benchwork	122	131	301	4.3	3.8	6.0
Structural Work	954	1 343	1 806	33.9	38.6	36.1
Other	469	573	757	16.7	16.5	15.1
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	471	351	724	16.7	10.1	14.5
3-4 Weeks	235	317	292	8.4	9.1	5.8
5-14 Weeks	1 105	1 716	1 995	39.3	49.3	39.8
15 Weeks & Over	1 003	1 097	1 997	35.6	31.5	39.9

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

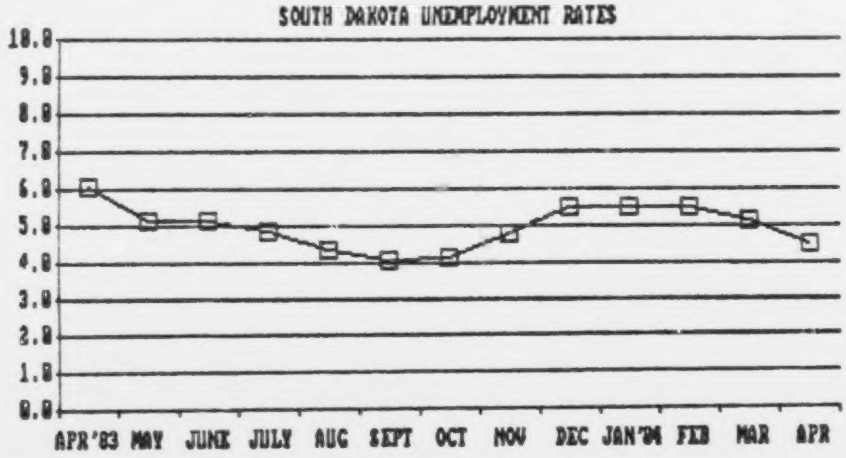


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1 575	2 539	1 968	-38.0	-20.0
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	11 718	14 351	20 489	-18.3	-42.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1 013 649	$1 531 868	$1 906 744	-33.8	-46.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$16 639 500	$14 520 500	$5 304 900	14.6	213.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	5 599	6 730	5 313	-16.8	5.4
F. Nonag Placements..................	3 259	2 882	2 288	13.1	42.4
G. Nonag Job Openings................	4 299	3 114	2 946	38.1	45.9

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

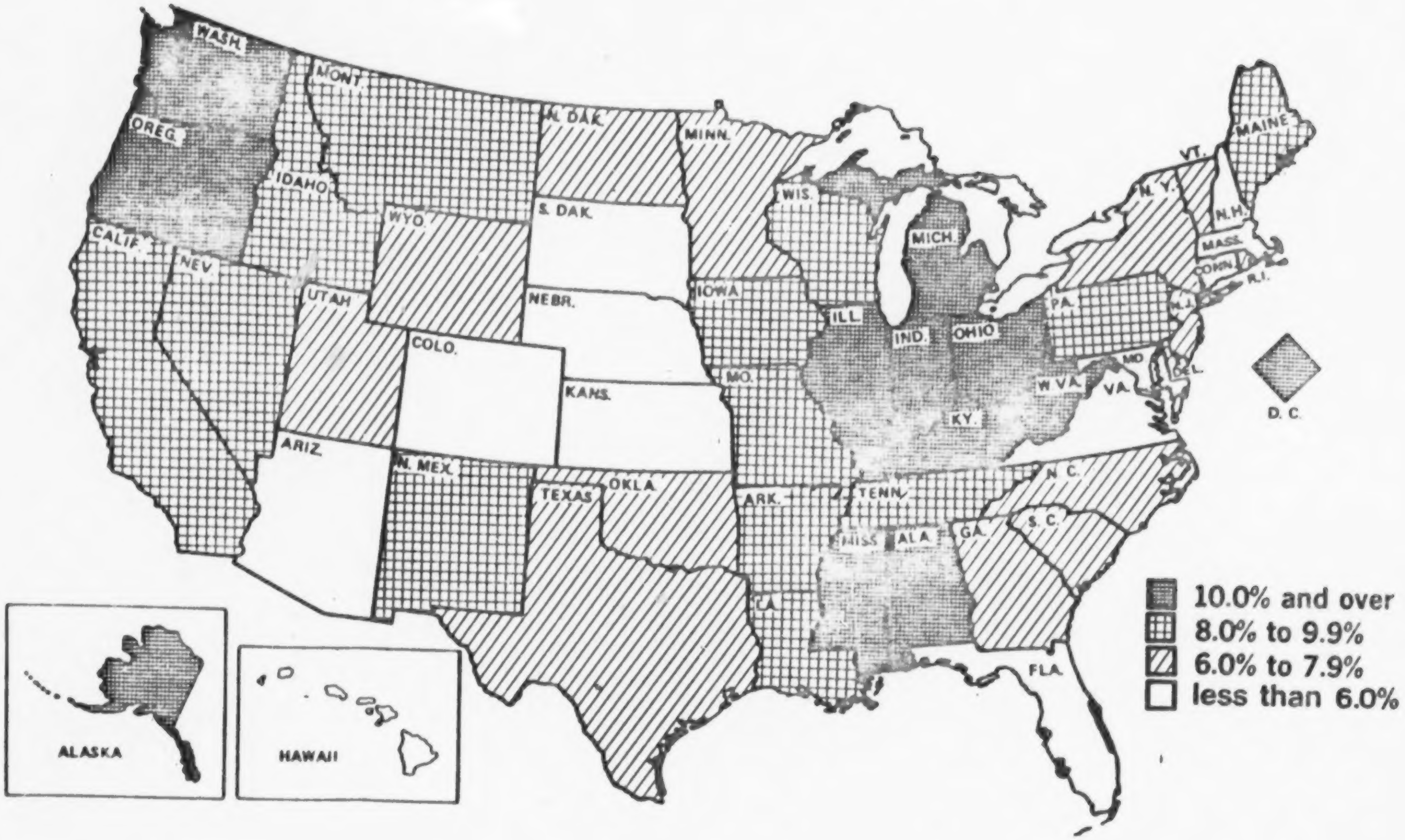
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1984

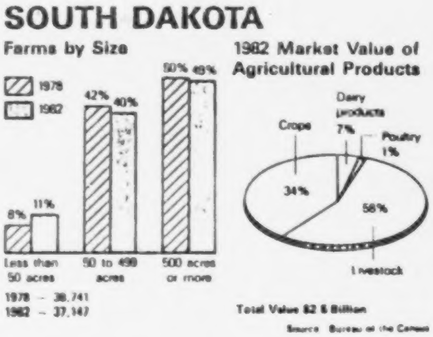

WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W.VA.
MD
DEL.
PA.
N.J.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE
DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

A preliminary report of the 1982 South Dakota Census of Agriculture shows a decline in the number of farms and an increase in size between 1978 and 1982. A farm is defined as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were, or normally would have been, sold in the census year. The 1982 census show 37,147 farms compared to 38,741 in 1978. Land in farms totaled 43.8 million acres, an average per farm of 1,179 acres, compared with 1,147 in 1978. Total sales of agricultural products amounted to $21.5 billion in 1982.



Source: Bureau of the Census

- o The average value of land and buildings per farm was $420,404, with a per acre value of $350.
- o The average age of farm operators was 48.6 years; 8,267 were under 35, and 14,614 were 55 or older.
- o Women operated 1,087 farms.
- o Eighty-one percent of the operators reported farming as their principal occupation, but 21 percent of all operators worked 100 days or more off the farm.
- o Eighty-four percent of the farmers owned all or part of the farms they operated; 14,817 were fully owned by the farmers who operated them; 16,393 partly owned; and 5,937 were operated by tenants.
- o Corporations operated 888 farms in 1982, but 91 percent of those were family held.

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Report, South Dakota, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

MAY 1984 published June 1984

SOUTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS -- 1970 to 1980

Last month's Labor Bulletin reported major employment gains in services-producing and goods-producing industry groups between 1970 and 1980 in South Dakota. According to the 1980 Census, occupational changes within these industries also occurred.

Of the 48,700 services-producing jobs gained between 1970 and 1980, clerical and business machine operator occupations topped the growth list with an addition of 10,890 new jobs (22.4 percent of the services-producing gain). Other services-producing jobs with major increases were: executives, administrators, and managers, 9,086 (18.7 percent); retail service occupations such as food servers, and printers, 9,000 (18.5 percent); personal services which include hair stylists, amusement and recreation attendants, and day care workers, 7,672 (15.7 percent); and, sales occupations 5,556 (11.4 percent).

Employment in goods-producing industries in South Dakota also increased from 1970-1980. Of the additional 14,300 goods-producing jobs, precision production occupations, such as electronic assembly workers, machinists and machine press operators, increased by 9,622 or 67.3 percent of the goods-producing employment expansion. This strong growth in precision production, coupled with construction trades employment growth (3,493 jobs, 24.4 percent of the increase), accounted for more than 90 percent of the employment growth in the goods-producing industries.

Professional employment also made impressive advances between 1970 and 1980. The state experienced an increase of 2,955 employed professionals, a 52 percent employment growth. Registered nurses accounted for nearly 60 percent of this expansion with an employment increase of 1,771 jobs. The number of employed lawyers increased by 431, accounting for 14.6 percent of the professional growth. The number of engineers/architects and natural scientists increased by 352 (11.0 percent) and 262 (8.9 percent) respectively.

The 1970s not only saw a dynamic increase in total jobs gained but also experienced a dramatic shift in the makeup of the state's workforce as well. The 46 percent increase in female employment which occurred between 1970 and 1980 covered the full occupational spectrum. In fact, female employment increased in every major occupation surveyed in the 1980 census.

Percentage increases by females from 1970 to 1980 lagged behind increases by males in three occupations. Interestingly, in all three occupations, the largest number of workers are female. They are: registered nurses, 267 percent increase for males and 73 percent increase for females; teachers (except post-secondary), 21 percent increase for males and 8 percent increase for females, and; personal services, 22 percent increase for males and 21 percent increase for females.

The following shows the increase of female employment in South Dakota in selected occupations.

Percentage and Total Employment Increase for Females in Selected Occupations in South Dakota 1970 - 1980

	Percent	Increase
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	642%	212
Lawyer	455	91
Retail Trade Manager	217	898
Natural Scientist	205	72
Educator Administrator	184	336
Executive/Administrative/Managers	132	4,459
Engineers and Architects	125	45
Farm Operators/Managers	90	1,277
Physicians	86	31
Manufacturing Management	82	82
Transportation Management	69	33

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

Women posted occupational advances in all major occupations while changing the demographic make-up of the work force. Professional occupations, which cross all industry lines, also expanded during the decade. These two changes occurred during occupational growth in services-producing as well as goods-producing industries in South Dakota between 1970 and 1980.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MAY 1984

South Dakota's labor market continues to produce jobs. Nonfarm employment reached 242,400 in May, 1984, 7,600 more than a year ago.

Nearly every major industrial sector has helped generate employment opportunities. Manufacturing industries have added 2,800 jobs during the past year. Most of the manufacturing employment growth is originating from the durable goods sector. This sector showed a double digit year-over growth rate of 18 percent or an employment increase of 2,300. Increases in nondurable goods employment have not been as spectacular, but this sector still managed 400 more jobs than a year ago. Major industries with substantial gains were trade, which added 2,100 jobs over one year ago levels, and finance/insurance/real estate, and services with additions of 500 and 1,400 jobs respectively.

Construction continued its seasonal employment upswing into May. This industry posted an increase of 1,200 jobs from April 1984 to May 1984. This followed an increase of 500 jobs during the March to April period.

South Dakota's unemployment rate decreased from 4.5 percent in April to 4.2 percent in May. A year ago in May the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. This translates into 2,900 fewer unemployed South Dakotans than last year.

Overall, the economic recovery which began about the middle of 1983 has continued through the first five months of 1984.

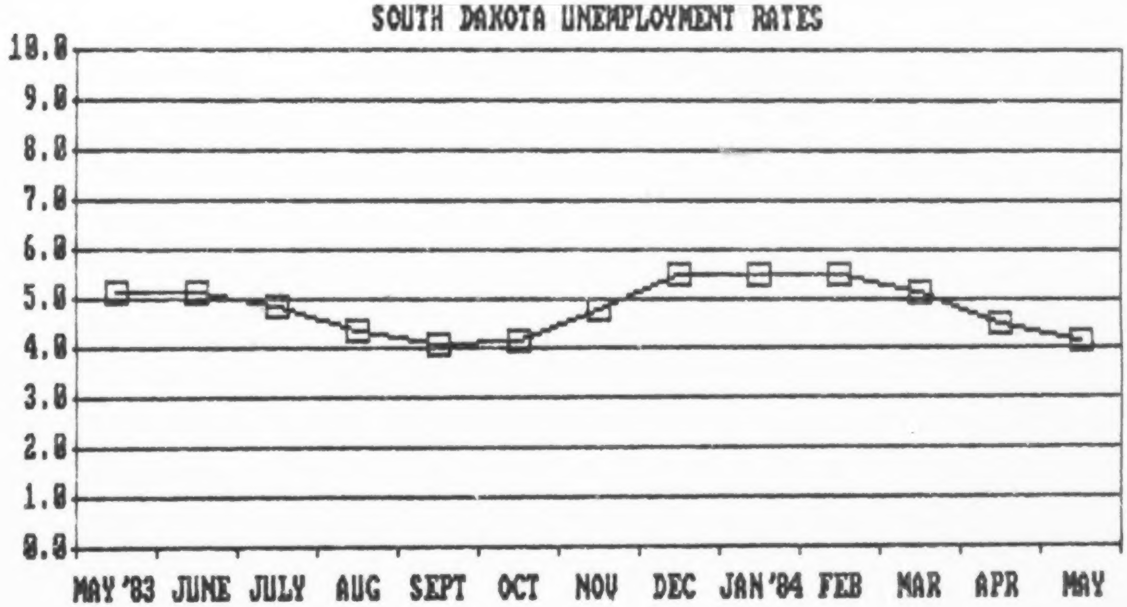


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	May 1984 (1)				May 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,251,000	105,096,000	8,154,000	7.2 (3)	110,308,000	99,543,000	10,765,000	9.8 (3)
South Dakota	345,200	330,700	14,500	4.2	335,700	318,300	17,400	5.2
Sioux Falls MSA	69,548	67,335	2,213	3.2	64,938	62,083	2,855	4.4
Aurora	1,634	1,542	92	5.6	1,564	1,517	47	3.0
Beadle	9,115	8,807	308	3.4	9,310	8,727	583	6.3
Bennett	1,508	1,472	36	2.4	1,387	1,324	63	4.5
Bon Homme	3,441	3,223	218	6.3	3,599	3,432	167	4.6
Brookings	14,982	13,610	1,372	9.2	13,850	13,091	759	5.5
Brown	19,550	18,544	1,006	5.1	19,851	18,582	1,269	6.4
Brule	3,193	3,033	160	5.0	3,182	3,048	134	4.2
Buffalo	509	460	49	9.6	525	447	78	14.9
Butte	3,790	3,685	105	2.8	3,825	3,610	215	5.6
Campbell	856	835	21	2.5	882	840	42	4.8
Charles Mix	3,990	3,780	210	5.3	4,029	3,774	255	6.3
Clark	1,992	1,936	56	2.8	2,092	1,992	100	4.8
Clay	6,015	5,683	332	5.5	6,001	5,726	275	4.6
Codington	10,348	9,956	392	3.8	10,274	9,588	686	6.7
Corson	1,521	1,395	126	8.3	1,436	1,275	161	11.2
Custer	2,642	2,531	111	4.2	2,611	2,455	156	6.0
Davison	9,649	9,379	270	2.8	9,547	9,219	328	3.4
Day	3,376	3,083	293	8.7	3,138	2,957	181	5.8
Deuel	2,099	2 000	99	4.7	2,199	2,007	192	8.7
Dewey	1,858	1,736	122	6.6	1,936	1,733	203	10.5
Douglas	1,871	1,839	32	1.7	1,886	1,814	72	3.8
Edmunds	2,044	1,995	49	2.4	2,057	1,985	72	3.5
Fall River	3,148	3,030	118	3.7	3,284	3,105	179	5.5
Faulk	1,343	1,317	26	1.9	1,317	1,274	43	3.3
Grant	4,543	4,355	188	4.1	4,495	4,303	192	4.3
Gregory	2,526	2,492	34	1.3	2,610	2,501	109	4.2
Haakon	1,490	1,409	81	5.4	1,425	1,365	60	4.2
Hamlin	2,391	2,265	126	5.3	2,072	1,969	103	5.0
Hand	2,088	2,049	39	1.9	2,082	2,017	65	3.1
Hanson	1,094	1,064	30	2.7	1,144	1,090	54	4.7
Harding	694	686	8	1.2	692	683	9	1.3
Hughes	7,852	7,587	265	3.4	7,757	7,453	304	3.9
Hutchinson	4,399	4,273	126	2.9	4,344	4,183	161	3.7
Hyde	871	860	11	1.3	865	843	22	2.5
Jackson	1,232	1,172	60	4.9	1,102	1,040	62	5.6
Jerauld	1,324	1,307	17	1.3	1,288	1,259	29	2.3
Jones	615	587	28	4.6	681	636	45	6.6
Kingsbury	3,477	3,396	81	2.3	3,459	3,285	174	5.0
Lake	5,574	5,360	214	3.8	5,399	5,122	277	5.1
Lawrence	9,843	9,306	537	5.5	9,473	8,921	552	5.8
Lincoln	6,554	6,325	229	3.5	6,393	6,074	319	5.0
Lyman	1,439	1,379	60	4.2	1,471	1,388	83	5.6
McCook	2,899	2,833	66	2.3	2,916	2,798	118	4.0
McPherson	1,609	1,555	54	3.4	1,623	1,552	71	4.4
Marshall	2,338	2,079	259	11.1	2,100	1,937	163	7.8
Meade	6,109	5,895	214	3.5	5,924	5,614	310	5.2
Mellette	791	770	21	2.7	794	741	53	6.7
Miner	1,609	1,579	30	1.9	1,694	1,609	85	5.0
Minnehaha	69,548	67,335	2,213	3.2	64,938	62,083	2,855	4.4
Moody	3,728	3,608	120	3.2	3,576	3,442	134	3.7
Pennington	40,401	38,691	1,710	4.2	37,988	35,853	2,135	5.6
Perkins	2,267	2,243	24	1.1	2,313	2,197	116	5.0
Potter	1,885	1,795	90	4.8	1,918	1,842	76	4.0
Roberts	4,197	3,964	233	5.6	4,180	3,923	257	6.1
Sanborn	1,331	1,275	56	4.2	1,364	1,281	83	6.1
Shannon	2,755	2,496	259	9.4	2,819	2,477	342	12.1
Spink	3,695	3,575	120	3.2	3,791	3,682	109	2.9
Stanley	1,185	1,142	43	3.6	1,213	1,160	53	4.4
Sully	689	672	17	2.5	716	674	42	5.9
Todd	2,171	2,038	133	6.1	2,112	1,898	214	10.1
Tripp	3,310	3,186	124	3.7	3,287	3,177	110	3.3
Turner	4,051	3,937	114	2.8	4,142	3,952	190	4.6
Union	6,142	5,789	353	5.7	6,074	5,690	384	6.3
Walworth	3,159	3,033	126	4.0	3,019	2,842	177	5.9
Yankton	9,769	9,433	336	3.4	9,543	9,118	425	4.5
Ziebach	1,064	1,032	32	3.0	1,142	1,089	53	4.6

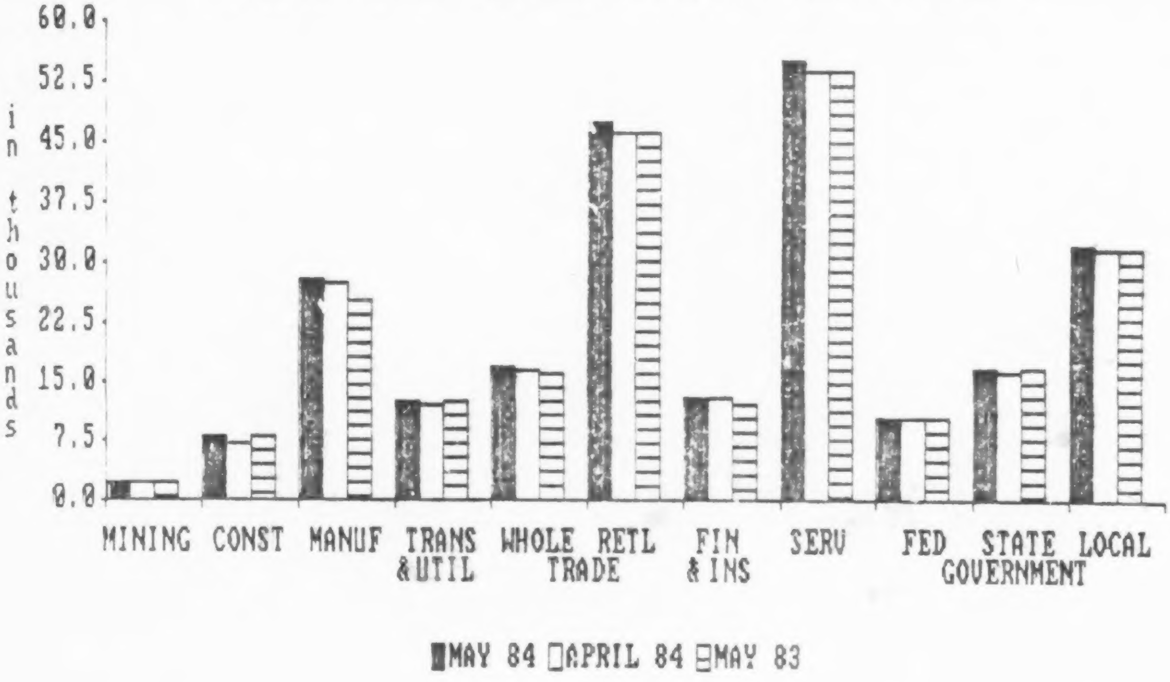
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 10.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

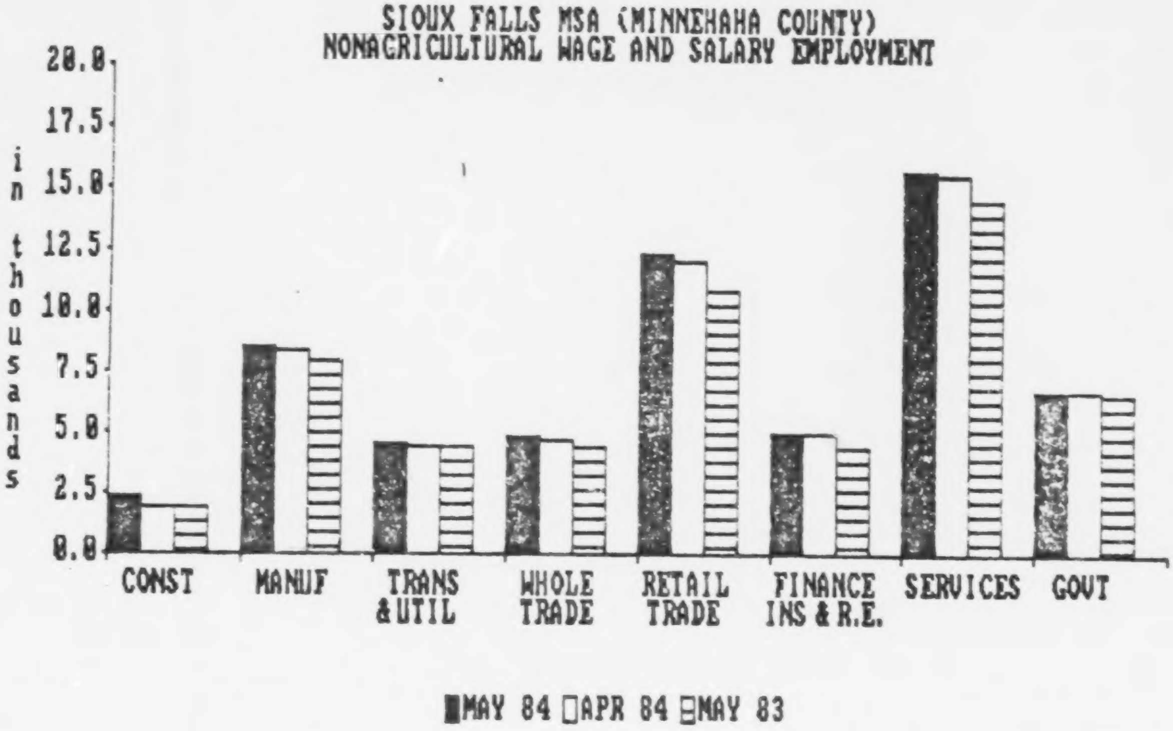
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	242,400	236,800	234,800	2.4	3.2
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,300	7,100	8,100	16.9	2.5
MANUFACTURING	28,100	27,500	25,300	2.2	11.1
Durable Goods	15,100	14,800	12,800	2.0	18.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,800	9,600	7,900	2.1	24.1
Nondurable Goods	13,000	12,800	12,600	1.6	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,300	7,800	1.4	-5.1
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,200	12,500	1.6	-.8
Transportation	7,000	7,000	6,900	.0	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,300	5,500	1.9	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64,500	62,900	62,400	2.5	3.4
Wholesale Trade	16,900	16,600	16,300	1.8	3.7
Durable Goods	7,300	7,200	7,100	1.4	2.8
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,400	9,200	3.2	5.4
Retail Trade	47,600	46,200	46,100	3.0	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,800	12,800	12,300	.0	4.1
SERVICES	54,900	53,600	53,500	2.4	2.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14,300	13,300	14,400	7.5	-.7
Medical and Health	21,700	21,700	21,800	.0	-.5
Educational, Membership & Social	15,900	15,800	14,300	.6	11.2
GOVERNMENT	58,900	58,100	58,200	1.4	1.2
Federal	10,400	10,300	10,200	1.0	2.0
State	16,600	16,200	16,500	2.5	.6
State Education	8,200	8,200	8,100	.0	1.2
Local	31,800	31,600	31,600	.6	.6
Local Education	18,500	18,700	18,600	-1.1	-.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60,600	59,400	56,000	2.0	8.2
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,000	2,000	20.0	20.0
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,400	8,000	2.4	7.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,500	4,500	2.2	2.2
TRADE	17,300	17,000	15,600	1.8	10.9
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,500	2.1	8.9
Retail Trade	12,400	12,200	11,000	1.6	12.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5,000	5,000	4,500	.0	11.1
SERVICES	15,800	15,700	14,700	.6	7.5
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,800	6,700	1.5	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$302.56	294.98	306.20	43.1	41.9	41.1	$7.02	$7.04	$7.45
Nondurable Goods..........	302.02	302.89	333.85	42.3	42.6	42.1	7.14	7.11	7.93
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	299.71	301.48	362.86	44.8	44.4	45.7	6.69	6.79	7.94

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	308.8	307.3	295.5	.5	4.5
Food & Beverages....	294.5	294.3	284.6	.1	3.5
Housing.............	333.2	331.5	320.3	.5	4.0
Apparel.............	199.2	198.8	195.5	.2	1.9
Transportation......	309.6	306.9	292.3	.9	5.9
Medical Care........	375.7	374.5	353.5	.3	6.3
Entertainment.......	253.8	251.7	244.6	.8	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983
Sex, Total	1 689	2 814	3 250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1 083	2 023	2 087	64.1	71.9	64.2
Female	606	791	1 163	35.9	28.1	35.8
Race, Total	1 689	2 814	3 250	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1 556	2 667	2 833	92.1	94.8	87.2
Nonwhite	133	147	417	7.9	5.2	12.8
Age, Total	1 689	2 814	3 250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 260	2 149	2 567	74.6	76.4	79.0
Over 45	429	665	683	25.4	23.6	21.0
[2] Industry, Total	1 689	2 814	3 250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	24	76	79	1.4	2.7	2.4
Construction	305	828	743	18.1	29.4	22.9
Manufacturing	309	597	539	18.3	21.2	16.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	91	134	192	5.4	4.8	5.9
Trade	437	583	897	25.9	20.7	27.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	52	68	3.1	1.8	2.1
Services	369	392	575	21.8	13.9	17.7
Government	101	152	157	6.0	5.4	4.8
[2] Occupation, Total	1 689	2 814	3 250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	255	283	457	15.1	10.1	14.1
Clerical and Sales	362	388	567	21.4	13.8	17.4
Services	235	313	362	13.9	11.1	11.1
Processing	77	198	110	4.6	7.0	3.4
Machine Trade	61	87	182	3.6	3.1	5.6
Benchwork	62	122	195	3.7	4.3	6.0
Structural Work	415	954	939	24.6	33.9	28.9
Other	222	469	438	13.1	16.7	13.5
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1 689	2 814	3 250	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	217	471	393	12.8	16.7	12.1
3-4 Weeks	186	235	267	11.0	8.4	8.2
5-14 Weeks	705	1 105	1 231	41.7	39.3	37.9
15 Weeks & Over	581	1 003	1 359	34.4	35.6	41.8

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

				Percent Change From	
	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,638	1,575	1,632	4.0	.4
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	8,890	11,718	13,967	-24.1	-36.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$714,211	$1,013,649	$1,176,838	-29.5	-39.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$20,113,900	$16,639,500	$8,879,800	20.9	126.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	6,462	5,599	6,305	15.4	2.5
F. Nonag Placements.................	4,156	3,259	3,298	27.5	26.0
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	5,334	4,299	3,363	24.1	58.6

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

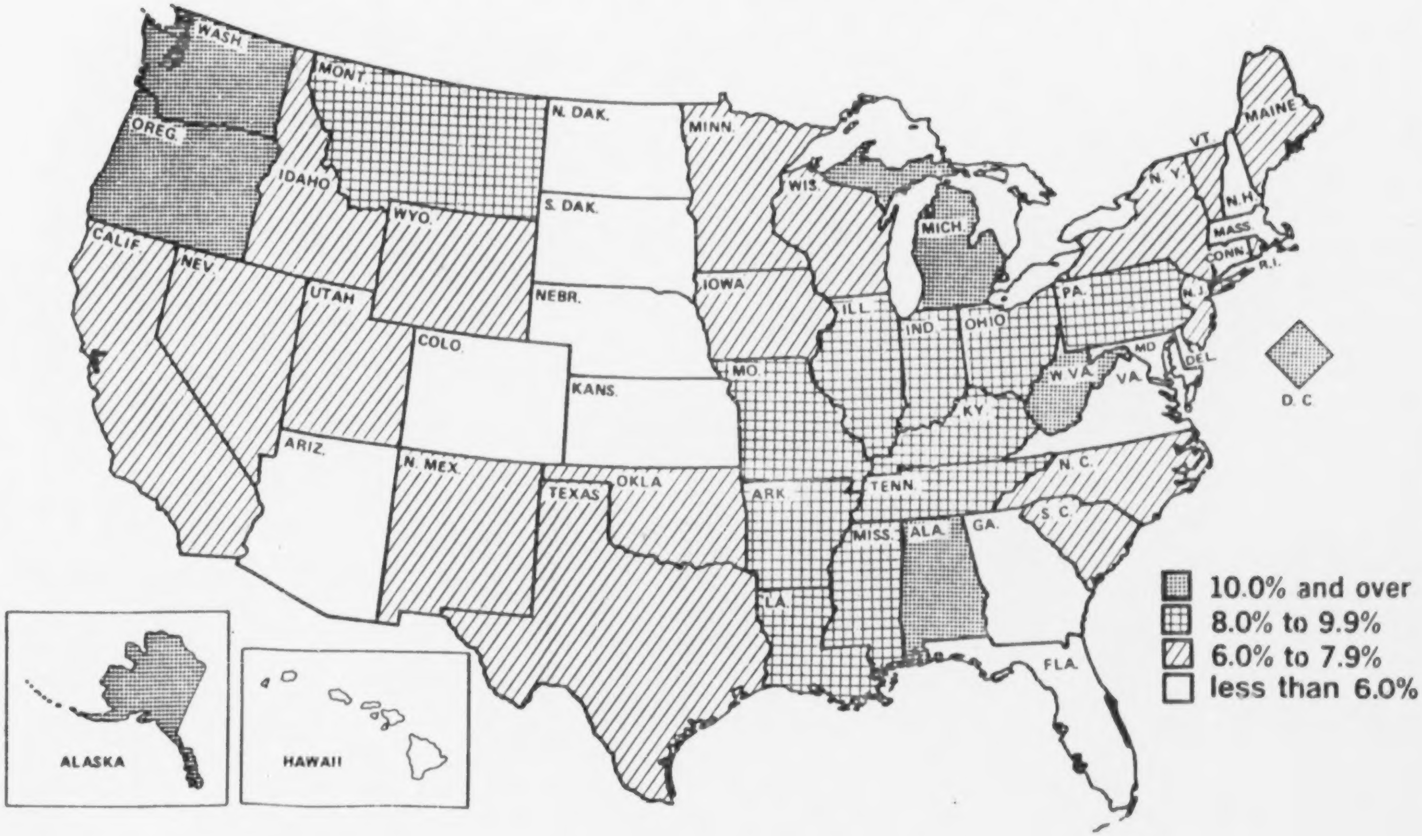
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1984


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The 1980 census showed 11.8 percent of the 690,768 population of South Dakota to be military veterans. Of the 81,526 veterans, 97.2 percent were male and the remaining 2.8 percent female. Minority veterans accounted for 4.9 percent of the total. American Indians make up 91.3 percent of the minority total. The table below shows the number and percentage of South Dakota veterans according to their period of service.

	Number	Percent
Veterans	81,526	100.0
May 1975 or Later Only	2,940	3.6
Vietnam Era	20,757	25.5
February 1955 to July 1964 Only	9,039	11.1
Vietnam Era and Korean Conflict	1,052	1.3
Korean Conflict	13,791	16.9
Korean Conflict and World War II	1,554	1.9
World War II	29,295	35.9
World War I	2,472	3.0
Other	626	0.8

The largest number of World War II veterans falls in the age group 55-59 years. Korean veterans show the age group 45-49 years to be the largest, and Vietnam era veterans show the greatest number to be in the 30-34 age grouping.

Source: 1980 Census, PC80-1-D43 S.Dak.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

June 1984 published July 1984

GROWTH IN TOURISM-RELATED EMPLOYMENT

South Dakota has experienced growth in tourism-related employment. Each year six industries are especially impacted by tourism during the May to September vacation period. They are: restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks, racing, amusement services and public park operations. All but racing have shown a gain in average annual employment since 1976.

TABLE I
EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN SELECTED MONTHS

	JAN	APR	MAY	AUG	OCT
Year 1983					
Restaurants	11,668	12,874	13,654	15,186	13,828
Hotel/Motel	2,919	3,236	3,687	4,479	3,552
Trailer Park	32	77	77	168	64
Racing	16	41	421	629	219
Amusement	340	336	436	772	385
Public Parks	387	468	666	740	449
Year 1976					
Restaurants	9,429	11,288	12,132	12,985	11,695
Hotel/Motel	2,528	2,800	3,221	3,754	3,071
Trailer Park	11	19	49	102	38
Racing	16	40	368	859	224
Amusements	191	224	384	828	313
Public Parks	377	438	546	590	430

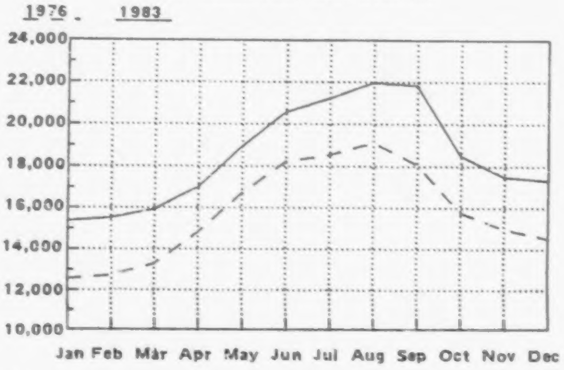
In 1976 average monthly employment was 15,772 as compared to an average of 18,465 in 1983. This reflects growth of over 2,600 jobs during the time period. This growth was experienced by five of the six industries. From 1976 - 1983 South Dakota sustained a 17 percent increase in average monthly employment in services related to tourism and a 7.5 percent increase in all services-producing industries.

An examination of seasonal employment in industries related to tourism shows the difference between employment levels in the highest employment month (August) and the lowest (January). In 1976 the difference was 6,566 jobs. In 1983 the difference was 6,612 jobs. This is a consistent pattern which has occurred every year since 1976.

The combination of these two factors, growth of 2,600 jobs and the consistent pattern of seasonal employment has had a positive effect on the State's economy.

A closer look clearly shows the seasonality of employment demand. Employment levels in these industries start to increase in February and continue to climb until September. The onset of fall brings a steady decline until the following February starts the yearly cycle over again.

TOURISM-RELATED EMPLOYMENT
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES



The above graph indicates that the sharpest increase for these tourism-related industries is experienced between April and May of each year when there is approximately a 12 percent jump in employment. Growth continues until the sharpest decline, approximately 15 percent, is experienced between September and October. These sharp changes in employment levels coincide with the beginning and ending of the traditional tourist season in South Dakota.

The summer tourist season increases employment by over 6000 jobs, yet these industries have not been totally reliant on tourism for their employment growth. In each month of 1983 employment was higher than 1976.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE 1984

Nonagricultural employment rose to 250,300 in June 1984. This was an increase of 7,100 jobs from the previous month and 10,200 more jobs than in June of 1983.

Two out of the three goods-producing industries in the state, manufacturing and construction, contributed to the June 1984 increase in employment. Manufacturing added 2,800 jobs. The durable goods sector contributed the majority of those jobs with an addition of 2,400 people over one year-ago levels.

Compared to 1983, construction employment in the state in June of 1984 expanded by 200 jobs. On a month to month basis in 1984 this industry has followed its normal seasonal pattern of employment increases and has now posted employment expansion in the last four consecutive months.

Services-producing industries also showed increases when compared to the same time period one year ago. Employment in the wholesale and retail trade industry increased by 3,400 jobs with the retail trade sector adding the bulk of the increase with an addition of 2,900 people. Services and finance/insurance/real estate both added jobs over 1983 with increases of 1,500 and 600 respectively. Government employment increased by 2,000 when compared to June 1983, however, the major portion of the increase was due to the primary elections in June which only occur every two years and usually employ people for a limited time period.

June 1984's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent. This was a decrease of 2,900 unemployed from June of 1983 when the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. The 4.3 percent unemployment rate in June of this year was an increase from the May rate of 4.2 percent. An increase in the State's unemployment rate between May and June has occurred every year since 1970 with the exception of 1983 when the rate remained constant.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

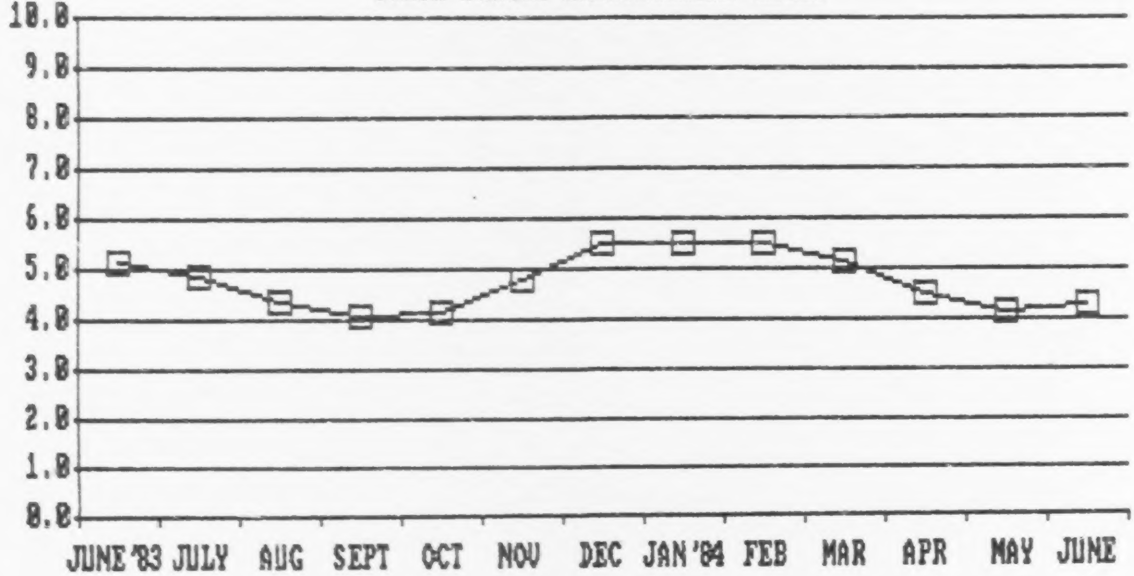


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

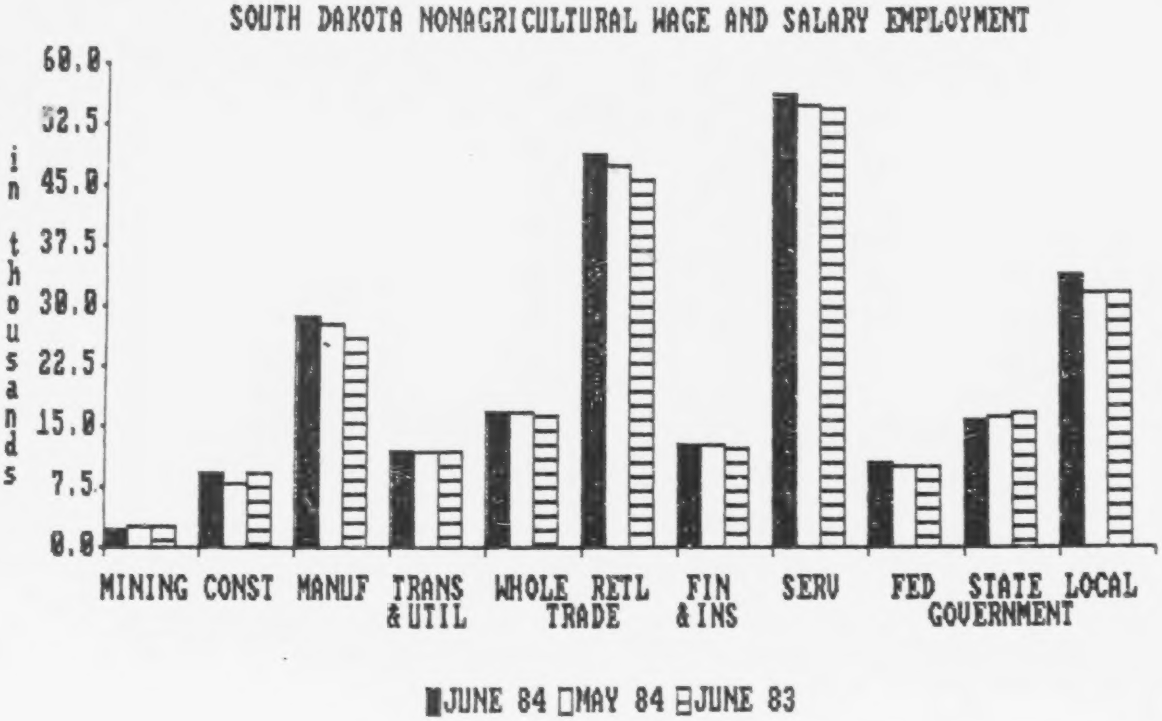
	JUNE 1984 (1)				JUNE 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,393,000	106,812,000	8,582,000	7.4 (3)	113,383,000	101,813,000	11,570,000	10.2 (3)
South Dakota	359,500	344,200	15,300	4.3	348,300	330,000	18,200	5.2
Sioux Falls MSA	71,073	68,842	2,231	3.1	66,748	63,959	2,789	4.2
Aurora	1,663	1,627	36	2.2	1,646	1,595	51	3.1
Beadle	9,549	9,134	415	4.3	9,502	8,987	515	5.4
Bennett	1,729	1,604	125	7.2	1,520	1,421	99	6.5
Bon Homme	3,576	3,277	299	8.4	3,646	3,485	161	4.4
Brookings	14,569	13,811	758	5.2	14,055	13,201	854	6.1
Brown	19,874	18,919	955	4.8	20,230	18,783	1,447	7.2
Brule	3,298	3,224	74	2.2	3,354	3,233	121	3.6
Buffalo	585	498	87	14.9	571	481	90	15.8
Butte	3,927	3,806	121	3.1	3,897	3,729	168	4.3
Campbell	962	937	25	2.6	974	940	34	3.5
Charles Mix	4,242	3,920	322	7.6	4,197	3,897	300	7.1
Clark	2,318	2,057	261	11.3	2,346	2,109	237	10.1
Clay	5,687	5,318	369	6.5	6,035	5,311	724	12.0
Codington	11,002	10,432	570	5.2	10,773	10,011	762	7.1
Corson	1,531	1,415	116	7.6	1,516	1,299	217	14.3
Custer	3,306	3,189	117	3.5	3,113	3,010	103	3.3
Davison	9,816	9,524	292	3.0	9,646	9,343	303	3.1
Day	3,404	3,196	208	6.1	3,243	3,050	193	6.0
Deuel	2,259	2,170	89	3.9	2,359	2,160	199	8.4
Dewey	2,086	1,898	188	9.0	2,127	1,867	260	12.2
Douglas	2,024	1,920	104	5.1	1,982	1,895	87	4.4
Edmunds	2,117	2,064	53	2.5	2,153	2,041	112	5.2
Fall River	3,519	3,390	129	3.7	3,438	3,268	170	4.9
Faulk	1,426	1,398	28	2.0	1,433	1,345	88	6.1
Grant	4,814	4,589	225	4.7	4,765	4,532	233	4.9
Gregory	2,639	2,592	47	1.8	2,666	2,587	79	3.0
Haakon	1,477	1,452	25	1.7	1,453	1,401	52	3.6
Hamlin	2,409	2,328	81	3.4	2,146	2,021	125	5.8
Hand	2,208	2,168	40	1.8	2,193	2,123	70	3.2
Hanson	1,165	1,137	28	2.4	1,227	1,162	65	5.3
Harding	771	762	9	1.2	770	757	13	1.7
Hughes	8,284	7,890	394	4.8	7,960	7,695	265	3.3
Hutchinson	4,588	4,503	85	1.9	4,571	4,394	177	3.9
Hyde	882	867	15	1.7	876	845	31	3.5
Jackson	1,364	1,324	40	2.9	1,239	1,172	67	5.4
Jerauld	1,363	1,346	17	1.2	1,316	1,291	25	1.9
Jones	700	683	17	2.4	778	740	38	4.9
Kingsbury	3,677	3,592	85	2.3	3,619	3,465	154	4.3
Lake	5,803	5,545	258	4.4	5,596	5,280	316	5.6
Lawrence	10,628	10,135	493	4.6	10,173	9,649	524	5.2
Lincoln	6,952	6,689	263	3.8	6,639	6,401	238	3.6
Lyman	1,582	1,499	83	5.2	1,622	1,508	114	7.0
McCook	3,180	2,996	184	5.8	3,085	2,953	132	4.3
McPherson	1,669	1,637	32	1.9	1,715	1,625	90	5.2
Marshall	2,291	2,204	87	3.8	2,203	2,051	152	6.9
Meade	6,533	6,241	292	4.5	6,210	5,899	311	5.0
Mellette	861	793	68	7.9	838	755	83	9.9
Miner	1,690	1,667	23	1.4	1,746	1,690	56	3.2
Minnehaha	71,073	68,842	2,231	3.1	66,748	63,959	2,789	4.2
Moody	3,923	3,826	97	2.5	3,766	3,636	130	3.5
Pennington	42,312	40,670	1,642	3.9	39,063	37,373	1,690	4.3
Perkins	2,477	2,320	157	6.3	2,312	2,278	34	1.5
Potter	1,949	1,868	81	4.2	1,956	1,905	51	2.6
Roberts	4,323	4,099	224	5.2	4,321	4,045	276	6.4
Sanborn	1,392	1,337	55	4.0	1,386	1,334	52	3.8
Shannon	3,136	2,649	487	15.5	3,118	2,609	509	16.3
Spink	3,890	3,776	114	2.9	3,982	3,872	110	2.8
Stanley	1,297	1,244	53	4.1	1,340	1,257	83	6.2
Sully	745	722	23	3.1	763	720	43	5.6
Todd	2,258	2,038	220	9.7	2,149	1,876	273	12.7
Tripp	3,497	3,370	127	3.6	3,515	3,342	173	4.9
Turner	4,273	4,161	112	2.6	4,302	4,156	146	3.4
Union	6,462	6,108	354	5.5	6,395	5,963	432	6.8
Walworth	3,331	3,206	125	3.8	3,143	3,002	141	4.5
Yankton	10,125	9,631	494	4.9	9,751	9,271	480	4.9
Ziebach	1,082	987	95	8.8	1,110	1,012	98	8.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

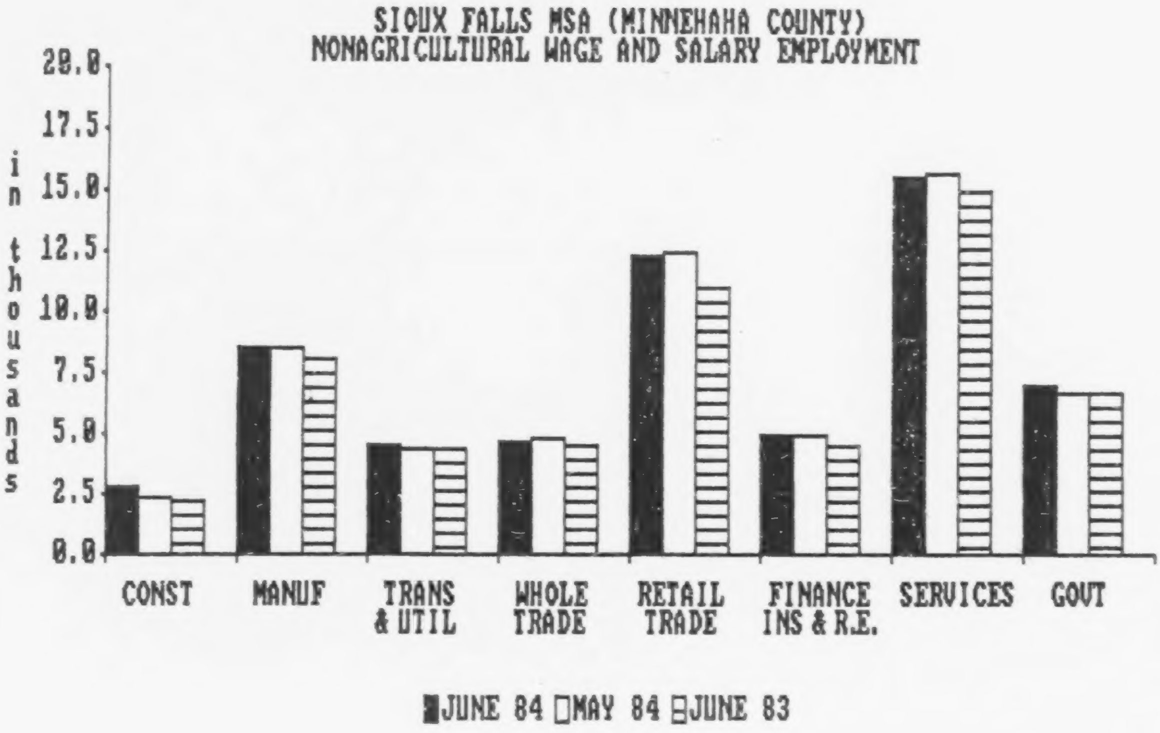
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 10.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2



	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	250,300	243,200	240,100	2.9	4.2
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,800	-3.7	-7.1
CONSTRUCTION	9,600	8,300	9,400	15.7	2.1
MANUFACTURING	28,900	28,200	26,100	2.5	10.7
Durable Goods	15,600	15,200	13,200	2.6	18.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,900	9,900	8,100	.0	22.2
Nondurable Goods	13,300	12,900	12,900	3.1	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,400	7,800	4.1	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,300	-.8	-.8
Transportation	6,800	7,000	6,800	-2.9	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,300	5,500	1.9	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,100	64,700	62,700	2.2	5.4
Wholesale Trade	16,900	16,800	16,500	.6	2.4
Durable Goods	7,300	7,200	7,200	1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,300	.0	3.2
Retail Trade	49,100	47,800	46,200	2.7	6.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13,100	12,900	12,500	1.6	4.8
SERVICES	56,600	55,200	55,100	2.5	2.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,000	14,400	15,700	11.1	1.9
Medical and Health	21,800	21,800	22,200	.0	-1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	15,700	16,100	14,100	-2.5	11.3
GOVERNMENT	61,200	59,000	59,200	3.7	3.4
Federal	10,700	10,400	10,500	2.9	1.9
State	16,300	16,600	16,900	-1.8	-3.6
State Education	6,000	8,200	6,200	-26.8	-3.2
Local	34,300	31,900	31,800	7.5	7.9
Local Education	17,700	18,600	17,100	-4.8	3.5

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL................................	61,200	60,700	57,200	.8	7.0
1/ MINING................................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,400	2,300	16.7	21.7
MANUFACTURING........................	8,600	8,600	8,200	.0	4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4,600	4,500	4,500	2.2	2.2
TRADE................................	17,200	17,400	15,700	-1.1	9.6
Wholesale Trade....................	4,800	4,900	4,600	-2.0	4.3
Retail Trade.......................	12,400	12,600	11,100	-1.6	11.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5,100	5,000	4,600	2.0	10.9
SERVICES.............................	15,600	15,800	15,000	-1.3	4.0
GOVERNMENT...........................	7,200	6,900	6,800	4.3	5.9

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$297.62	$301.28	$310.90	42.7	43.6	41.9	$6.97	$6.91	$7.42
Durable Goods.............	287.02	301.95	277.30	41.9	44.8	40.6	6.85	6.74	6.83
Nondurable Goods..........	310.00	301.73	345.10	43.6	42.2	43.3	7.11	7.15	7.97
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	318.80	304.87	379.99	47.3	45.3	48.1	6.74	6.73	7.90

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	309.7	308.8	297.1	.3	4.2
Food & Beverages....	293.6	294.5	285.0	-.3	3.0
Housing.............	334.6	333.2	321.8	.4	4.0
Apparel.............	198.9	199.2	196.1	-.2	1.4
Transportation......	312.2	309.6	296.2	.8	5.4
Medical Care........	376.8	375.7	354.3	.3	6.4
Entertainment.......	253.6	253.8	244.8	-.1	3.6

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Sex, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	924	1,083	1,489	49.8	64.1	53.0
Female	931	606	1,318	50.2	35.9	47.0
Race, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,596	1,556	2,345	86.0	92.1	83.5
Nonwhite	259	133	462	14.0	7.9	16.5
Age, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,323	1,260	2,101	71.3	74.6	74.8
Over 45	532	429	706	28.7	25.4	25.2
[2] Industry, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	12	24	30	.6	1.4	1.1
Construction	152	305	356	8.2	18.1	12.7
Manufacturing	367	309	436	19.8	18.3	15.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	75	91	114	4.0	5.4	4.1
Trade	467	437	776	25.2	25.9	27.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	70	53	63	3.8	3.1	2.2
Services	504	369	773	27.2	21.8	27.5
Government	208	101	259	11.2	6.0	9.2
[2] Occupation, Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	387	255	568	20.9	15.1	20.2
Clerical and Sales	437	362	588	23.6	21.4	20.9
Services	299	235	463	16.1	13.9	16.5
Processing	119	77	126	6.4	4.6	4.5
Machine Trade	45	61	129	2.4	3.6	4.6
Benchwork	100	62	146	5.4	3.7	5.2
Structural Work	278	415	482	15.0	24.6	17.2
Other	190	222	305	10.2	13.1	10.9
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment Total	1,855	1,689	2,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	391	217	490	21.1	12.8	17.5
3-4 Weeks	299	186	441	16.1	11.0	15.7
5-14 Weeks	634	705	992	34.2	41.7	35.3
15 Weeks & Over	531	581	884	28.6	34.4	31.5

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2,305	1,638	2,552	40.7	-9.7
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	7,378	8,890	13,951	-17.0	-47.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$719,760	$714,211	$1,404,922	.8	-48.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$19,672,100	$20,113,900	$7,718,900	-2.2	154.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)............	6,833	6,462	7,853	5.7	-13.0
F. Nonag Placements.................	6,374	4,156	6,278	53.4	1.5
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	7,207	5,334	6,016	35.1	19.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

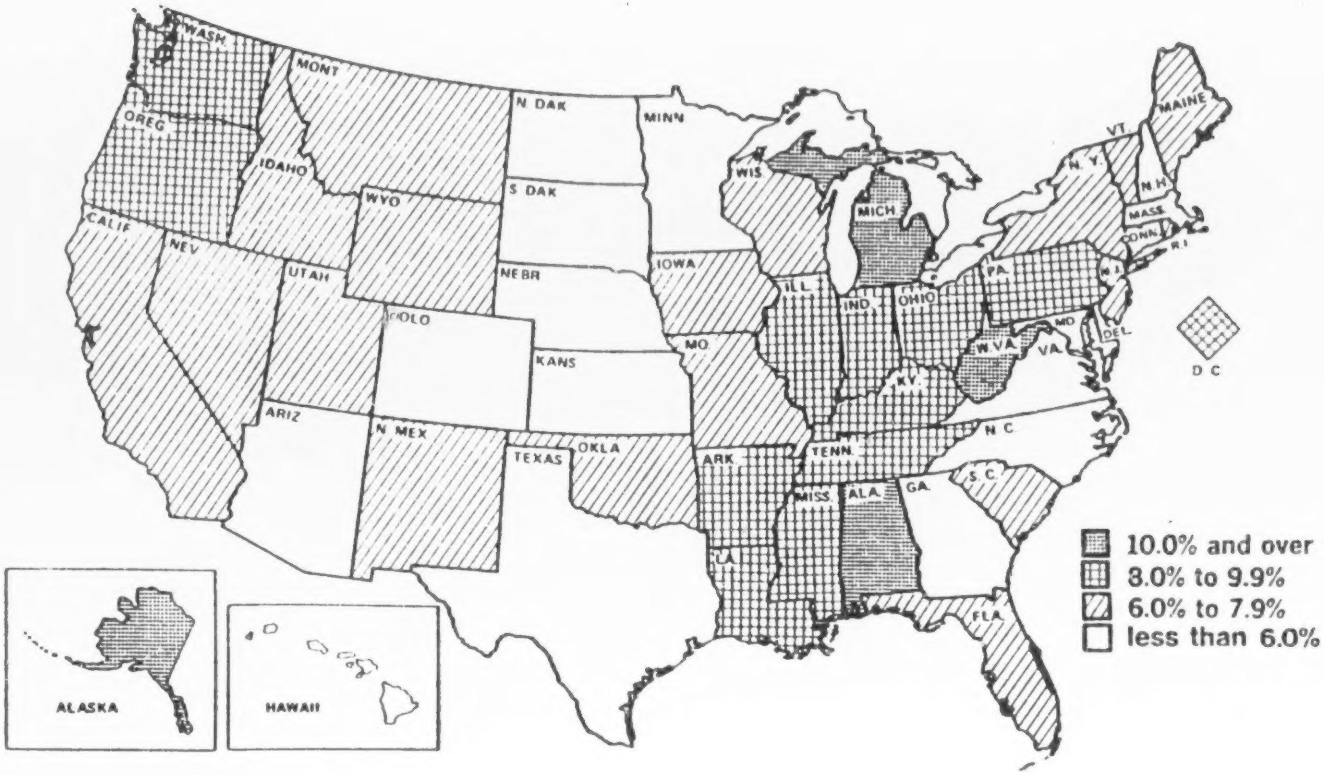
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1984


WASH
OREG
CALIF
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IDAHO
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ALA
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FLA
S.C.
N C
VA
W.VA
MD
DEL
PA
N.J.
N. Y.
VT
N H
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R.I.
D C
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Climatological data is recorded at 147 reporting stations throughout the state.

According to data collected at these stations, the June 1983 average temperature ranged from 59.2 degrees in the Black Hills to 67.4 degrees in the Southeast. The July average ranged from an average of 70.8 degrees in the Black Hills to 77.3 degrees in the Southeast. During August of 1983, the Black Hills averaged 72.6 degrees but the central area of the state showed the highest average of 79.7 degrees.

About three-fourths of South Dakota's rainfall occurs during the spring and summer when crops are growing. Annual rainfall averages from around 25 inches in the eastern portion of the state to around 14 inches in some northwestern counties. Heavy snowfall is not common. Weather warning forecasts have alleviated much of the hardships caused by an occasional blizzard.

Pleasant spring and gorgeous fall seasons are typical in South Dakota in addition to comfortable summertime temperatures. Cool nights are welcomed by tourists during the summer months. People interested in sports have a wide range of activities from which to choose, ranging from excellent fishing on the Great Lakes of South Dakota created by Missouri River impoundment to winter skiing in the Black Hills, home of the Shrine of Democracy, Mt. Rushmore.

Source: Climatological Data, South Dakota, United States Department of Commerce.

For this and other information contact:

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Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

JULY 1984

published August 1984

OLDER WORKERS AND THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR FORCE

One of 25 people in South Dakota's labor force is 65 years old or older according to data collected by the United States Census Bureau in 1983. Nationally, South Dakota's population ranks sixth in the percent that is 65 or older.

Also nationally, the 65 and older population grew at twice the rate of the rest of the population in the past two decades and is expected to constitute an increasingly larger portion in the years ahead. Projections indicate South Dakota's 65 and older population will increase one percent from 1980 to the year 2000.

A 1983 Congressional report suggests that the current national median age of 30.6 years will increase to 36.3 by the turn of the century.

The participation rate in the labor force (people employed or actively seeking employment) for the 65 and over population in South Dakota was 15.9 percent in 1983, which exceeded the national average of 11.8 percent. The participation rate for males in this group, which make up 66 percent of the total, has been steadily declining since 1950. At that time, nearly 50 percent were either employed or actively seeking employment. The labor force participation rate of the national population starts to decline at age 55.

Part-time employment is playing an increasingly important role for the older worker. In 1960, 30 percent of employed men 65 years old and older worked part-time. National census data show that in 1983, 48 percent of the employed men and 60 percent of employed women 65 and over worked part-time. In South Dakota, 54 percent of the 65 and over working population was working part-time during the same time.

Seven industries employ 84 percent of the older workers in South Dakota. Of this working population, 31.4 percent are employed in agriculture; 21 percent, health professions; 15.6 percent, retail trade; 4.3 percent, both construction and finance/insurance/real estate; 3.7 percent, manufacturing; and 3.1 percent, transportation/communication/public utilities.

Unemployment for this age group is generally less than either national or statewide unemployment levels. The 65 and older South Dakota 1983 unemployment rate was 1.5 percent. Once older workers lose their jobs, they generally stay unemployed longer than younger workers and are twice as likely to give up looking for a new job. This factor of dropping out of the labor force is a major component of the lower unemployment rate for the older population.

It will be interesting to observe the effects of the 1978 Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which increased the retirement age from 65 to 70. Passage of this act and the trend toward an older population may result in major changes in the civilian work force makeup of the future. It could reverse the declining labor force participation rate of older workers.

NEW REPORT IS PUBLISHED

The first annual report, South Dakota Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1983, has been published. This report exhibits average employment, average weekly earnings and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state using 1983 data. An historical summary is also included covering the years 1979 through 1983. The publication is available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TRAINING FOR COUNSELORS SCHEDULED

South Dakota's State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) will be sponsoring five workshops in September and October entitled "Improved Career Decision Making (ICDM)."

The goal of the ICDM workshops is to train counselors to help job seekers and students make career decisions that best reflect the realities of the labor market. This will be accomplished by counselors exploring the labor market information resources available and learning how to best utilize them.

SOICC is responsible for the coordination of occupational information for job seekers, counselors and vocational planners.

SOICC activities are located in the Labor Market Information Center to facilitate coordination of the collection, analysis and dissemination of occupational information.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JULY 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in the State increased 2.9 percent from July 1983 to July 1984. This increase of 6,900 jobs over one-year-ago levels was distributed through every major industry except government, which decreased by 900 jobs and mining which decreased by 100 jobs.

The manufacturing and trade industries showed the largest over-the-year gains of 2,600 and 2,500 jobs respectively. The majority of the gain in manufacturing occurred in the durable goods sector where fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing increased employment by 1,800.

Both the wholesale and retail trade industries posted gains in employment, with the most significant gain being the 2,200 increase in retail trade.

Three other major industries in South Dakota, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and construction all experienced increases in employment. The services industry, which now employs nearly 25 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers, provided 1,800 more jobs in July 1984 than it did one year ago. Finance/insurance/real estate and construction both increased 4 percent in July over July 1983 levels, with an increase of 500 jobs in finance/insurance/real estate and 400 jobs in construction.

A review of month-to-month changes reveals that the decrease in government employment of 8,400, most of which was in local and state education, had a strong impact on the June 1984 to July 1984 total nonagricultural employment level. The decrease in these two sectors of government was due to a drop in nonfaculty employment at the end of the school year. Both decreases are consistent with historical data. Since 1970, both government and total nonagricultural wage and salary employment have experienced decreased employment every year from June to July. The only exception was in 1974 when employment increased from 211,400 to 211,700 jobs. All other major industries in the state increased employment or remained the same during this time period.

The state's unemployment rate decreased from the 4.3 percent rate in June to 3.8 percent in July when 13,300 people were unemployed. A decrease in the unemployment rate between June and July has occurred every year for the past two decades.

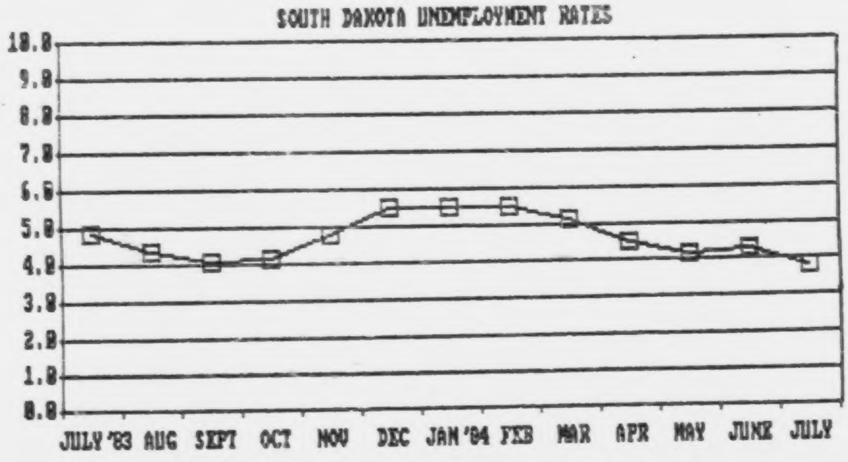

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1984 (1)				JULY 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,198,000	107,484,000	8,714,000	7.5 (3)	113,980,000	103,273,000	10,707,000	9.4 (3)
South Dakota	352,900	339,700	13,300	3.8	348,000	331,000	17,000	4.9
Sioux Falls MSA	70,322	68,120	2,202	3.1	66,742	64,116	2,626	3.9
Aurora	1,612	1,582	30	1.9	1,653	1,604	49	3.0
Beadle	9,357	8,995	362	3.9	9,368	8,837	531	5.7
Bennett	1,586	1,505	81	5.1	1,418	1,328	90	6.3
Bon Homme	3,410	3,159	251	7.4	3,673	3,513	160	4.4
Brookings	14,493	13,850	643	4.4	14,417	13,569	848	5.9
Brown	19,749	18,999	750	3.8	19,612	18,670	942	4.8
Brule	3,092	2,976	116	3.8	3,225	3,124	101	3.1
Buffalo	573	483	90	15.7	586	510	76	13.0
Butte	3,800	3,682	118	3.1	3,801	3,669	132	3.5
Campbell	941	896	45	4.8	954	931	23	2.4
Charles Mix	4,132	3,849	283	6.8	4,080	3,800	280	6.9
Clark	2,087	1,903	184	8.8	2,289	2,032	257	11.2
Clay	5,520	5,183	337	6.1	5,585	5,283	302	5.4
Codington	10,504	10,120	384	3.7	10,650	10,054	596	5.6
Corson	1,458	1,342	116	8.0	1,429	1,201	228	16.0
Custer	3,207	3,136	71	2.2	3,087	2,974	113	3.7
Davison	9,608	9,375	233	2.4	9,815	9,492	323	3.3
Day	3,320	3,167	153	4.6	3,222	3,074	148	4.6
Deuel	2,179	2,096	83	3.8	2,311	2,147	164	7.1
Dewey	2,001	1,805	196	9.8	2,092	1,794	298	14.2
Douglas	1,947	1,907	40	2.1	2,005	1,920	85	4.2
Edmunds	2,095	2,055	40	1.9	2,123	2,065	58	2.7
Fall River	3,431	3,331	100	2.9	3,488	3,338	150	4.3
Faulk	1,416	1,393	23	1.6	1,412	1,386	26	1.8
Grant	4,760	4,572	188	3.9	4,849	4,659	190	3.9
Gregory	2,665	2,574	91	3.4	2,778	2,653	125	4.5
Haakon	1,442	1,422	20	1.4	1,402	1,354	48	3.4
Hamlin	2,496	2,421	75	3.0	2,156	2,080	76	3.5
Hand	2,250	2,213	37	1.6	2,264	2,186	78	3.4
Hanson	1,173	1,143	30	2.6	1,292	1,225	67	5.2
Harding	804	792	12	1.5	814	795	19	2.3
Hughes	8,013	7,730	283	3.5	7,995	7,611	384	4.8
Hutchinson	4,505	4,424	81	1.8	4,677	4,495	182	3.9
Hyde	872	855	17	1.9	857	827	30	3.5
Jackson	1,462	1,422	40	2.7	1,287	1,218	69	5.4
Jerauld	1,375	1,362	13	0.9	1,318	1,297	21	1.6
Jones	701	688	13	1.9	756	738	18	2.4
Kingsbury	3,583	3,510	73	2.0	3,669	3,510	159	4.3
Lake	5,388	5,160	228	4.2	5,762	5,132	630	10.9
Lawrence	10,396	9,999	397	3.8	9,931	9,455	476	4.8
Lincoln	6,641	6,505	136	2.0	6,728	6,451	277	4.1
Lyman	1,522	1,447	75	4.9	1,647	1,536	111	6.7
McCook	3,090	3,019	71	2.3	3,109	2,998	111	3.6
McPherson	1,649	1,619	30	1.8	1,720	1,676	44	2.6
Marshall	2,297	2,212	85	3.7	2,238	2,109	129	5.8
Meade	6,353	6,164	189	3.0	6,332	6,048	284	4.5
Mellette	813	745	68	8.4	792	707	85	10.7
Miner	1,732	1,667	65	3.8	1,743	1,660	83	4.8
Minnehaha	70,322	68,120	2,202	3.1	66,742	64,116	2,626	3.9
Moody	4,104	3,767	337	8.2	3,992	3,694	298	7.5
Pennington	42,290	40,754	1,536	3.6	39,513	37,765	1,748	4.4
Perkins	2,366	2,319	47	2.0	2,389	2,352	37	1.5
Potter	1,927	1,856	71	3.7	1,939	1,897	42	2.2
Roberts	4,377	4,193	184	4.2	4,489	4,226	263	5.9
Sanborn	1,418	1,352	66	4.7	1,417	1,350	67	4.7
Shannon	2,795	2,404	391	14.0	2,651	2,136	515	19.4
Spink	3,747	3,634	113	3.0	3,950	3,805	145	3.7
Stanley	1,233	1,190	43	3.5	1,305	1,264	41	3.1
Sully	741	726	15	2.0	767	737	30	3.9
Todd	1,966	1,785	181	9.2	1,924	1,691	233	12.1
Tripp	3,310	3,247	63	1.9	3,548	3,414	134	3.8
Turner	4,170	4,075	95	2.3	4,368	4,222	146	3.3
Union	6,504	6,198	306	4.7	6,714	6,342	372	5.5
Walworth	3,343	3,238	105	3.1	3,144	3,017	127	4.0
Yankton	9,726	9,370	356	3.7	9,679	9,257	422	4.4
Ziebach	1,105	1,017	88	8.0	1,117	1,008	109	9.8

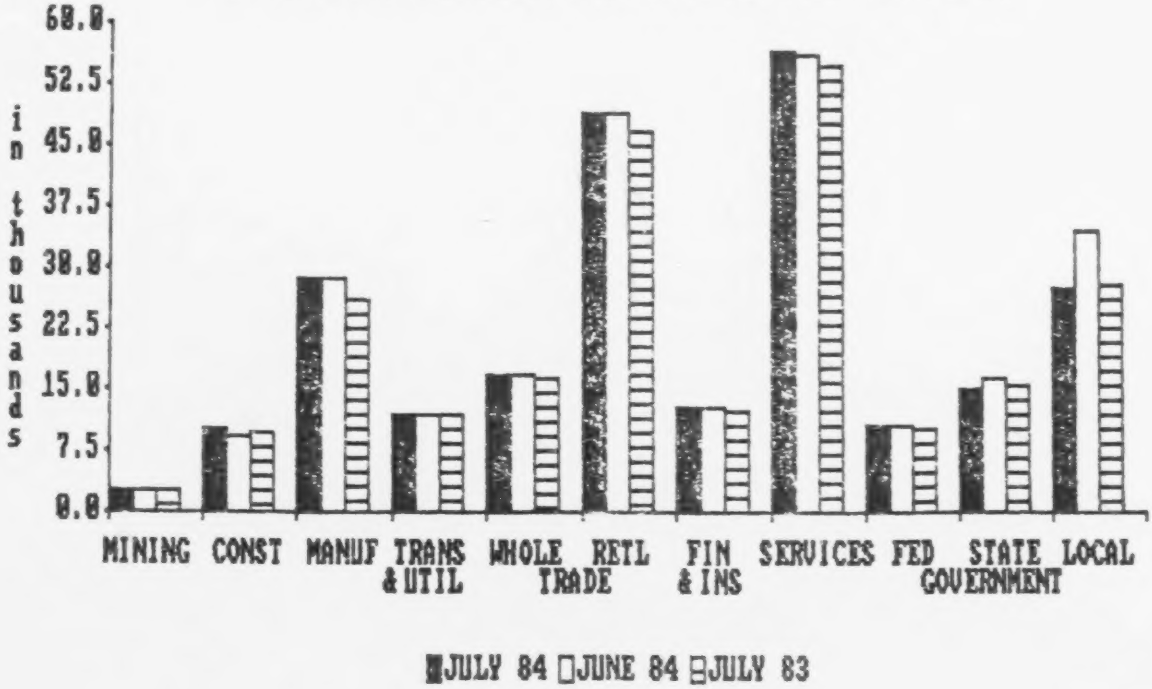
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 9.5. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

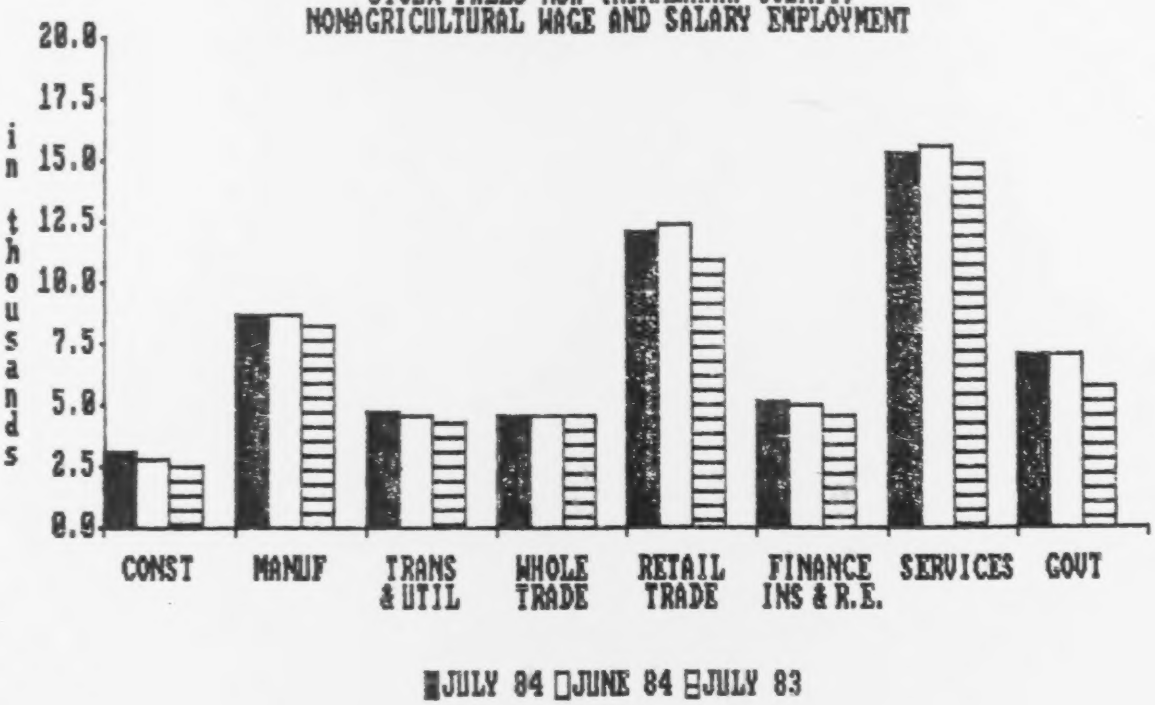
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	243,700	250,200	236,800	-2.6	2.9
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	9,500	10,000	9.5	4.0
MANUFACTURING	28,800	28,700	26,200	.3	9.9
Durable Goods	15,800	15,600	13,600	1.3	16.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,100	10,000	8,300	1.0	21.7
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,100	12,700	-1.5	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,500	7,600	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,100	12,300	1.7	.0
Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,800	.0	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,400	5,500	1.9	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,300	66,000	63,800	.5	3.9
Wholesale Trade	17,000	16,900	16,600	.6	2.4
Durable Goods	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,700	9,300	-1.0	3.2
Retail Trade	49,300	49,100	47,100	.4	4.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13,100	13,100	12,600	.0	4.0
SERVICES	56,800	56,400	55,000	.7	3.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,200	16,000	15,900	1.3	1.9
Medical and Health	21,600	21,800	22,400	-.9	-3.6
Educational, Membership & Social	15,800	15,500	13,700	1.9	15.3
GOVERNMENT	53,300	61,700	54,200	-13.6	-1.7
Federal	10,600	10,700	10,500	-.9	1.0
State	15,200	16,400	15,700	-7.3	-3.2
State Education	4,900	6,000	5,000	-18.3	-2.0
Local	27,500	34,600	28,000	-20.5	-1.8
Local Education	11,900	17,900	12,800	-33.5	-7.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..................................	61,100	61,100	56,300	.0	8.5
1/ MINING..............................	------	------	------	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	2,800	2,600	10.7	19.2
MANUFACTURING........................	8,700	8,700	8,300	.0	4.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4,800	4,600	4,400	4.3	9.1
TRADE................................	16,900	17,200	15,600	-1.7	8.3
Wholesale Trade....................	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
Retail Trade.......................	12,200	12,400	10,900	-1.6	11.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5,200	5,100	4,600	2.0	13.0
SERVICES.............................	15,300	15,600	14,900	-1.9	2.7
GOVERNMENT...........................	7,200	7,200	5,800	.0	24.1

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$291.76	$295.53	$299.84	41.8	42.4	41.3	$6.98	$6.97	$7.26
Durable Goods.............	270.68	285.38	281.81	40.4	41.6	41.2	6.70	6.86	6.84
Nondurable Goods..........	317.99	309.01	321.73	43.5	43.4	41.3	7.31	7.12	7.79
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	315.27	319.07	353.13	46.5	47.2	45.1	6.78	6.76	7.83

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	JUNE 1983	MAY 1983	JUNE 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	310.7	309.7	298.1	0.3	4.2
Food & Beverages....	294.3	293.6	284.7	0.2	3.4
Housing.............	336.2	334.6	323.1	0.5	4.1
Apparel.............	197.4	198.9	195.6	-0.8	0.9
Transportation......	313.1	312.2	298.3	0.3	5.0
Medical Care........	378.0	376.8	355.4	0.3	6.4
Entertainment.......	254.5	253.5	245.4	0.4	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
Sex, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	980	924	1,355	46.3	49.8	51.5
Female	1,137	931	1,277	53.7	50.2	48.5
Race, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,762	1,596	2,193	83.2	86.0	83.3
Nonwhite	355	259	439	16.8	14.0	16.7
Age, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,522	1,323	1,947	71.9	71.3	74.0
Over 45	595	532	685	28.1	28.7	26.0
[2] Industry, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	10	12	28	.5	.6	1.1
Construction	100	152	239	4.7	8.2	9.1
Manufacturing	513	367	422	24.2	19.8	16.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	54	75	82	2.6	4.0	3.1
Trade	504	467	747	23.8	25.2	28.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65	70	67	3.1	3.8	2.5
Services	616	504	778	29.1	27.2	29.6
Government	255	208	269	12.0	11.2	10.2
[2] Occupation, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	417	387	532	19.7	20.9	20.2
Clerical and Sales	474	437	601	22.4	23.6	22.8
Services	395	299	460	18.7	16.1	17.5
Processing	153	119	136	7.2	6.4	5.2
Machine Trade	54	45	128	2.6	2.4	4.9
Benchwork	182	100	93	8.6	5.4	3.5
Structural Work	264	278	394	12.5	15.0	15.0
Other	178	190	288	8.4	10.2	10.9
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	554	391	471	26.2	21.1	17.9
3-4 Weeks	231	299	318	10.9	16.1	12.1
5-14 Weeks	902	634	1,118	42.6	34.2	42.5
15 Weeks & Over	430	531	725	20.3	28.6	27.5

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,649	2,305	1,642	-28.5	0.4
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	8,058	7,378	10,912	9.2	-26.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$569,242	$660,244*	$1,007,138	-13.8	-43.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$22,361,430	$19,672,100	$9,549,900	13.7	134.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	9,494	6,833	4,358	38.9	117.9
F. Nonag Placements..................	5,286	6,374	4,512	-17.1	17.2
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	5,999	7,207	3,727	-16.8	61.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

*Revised

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

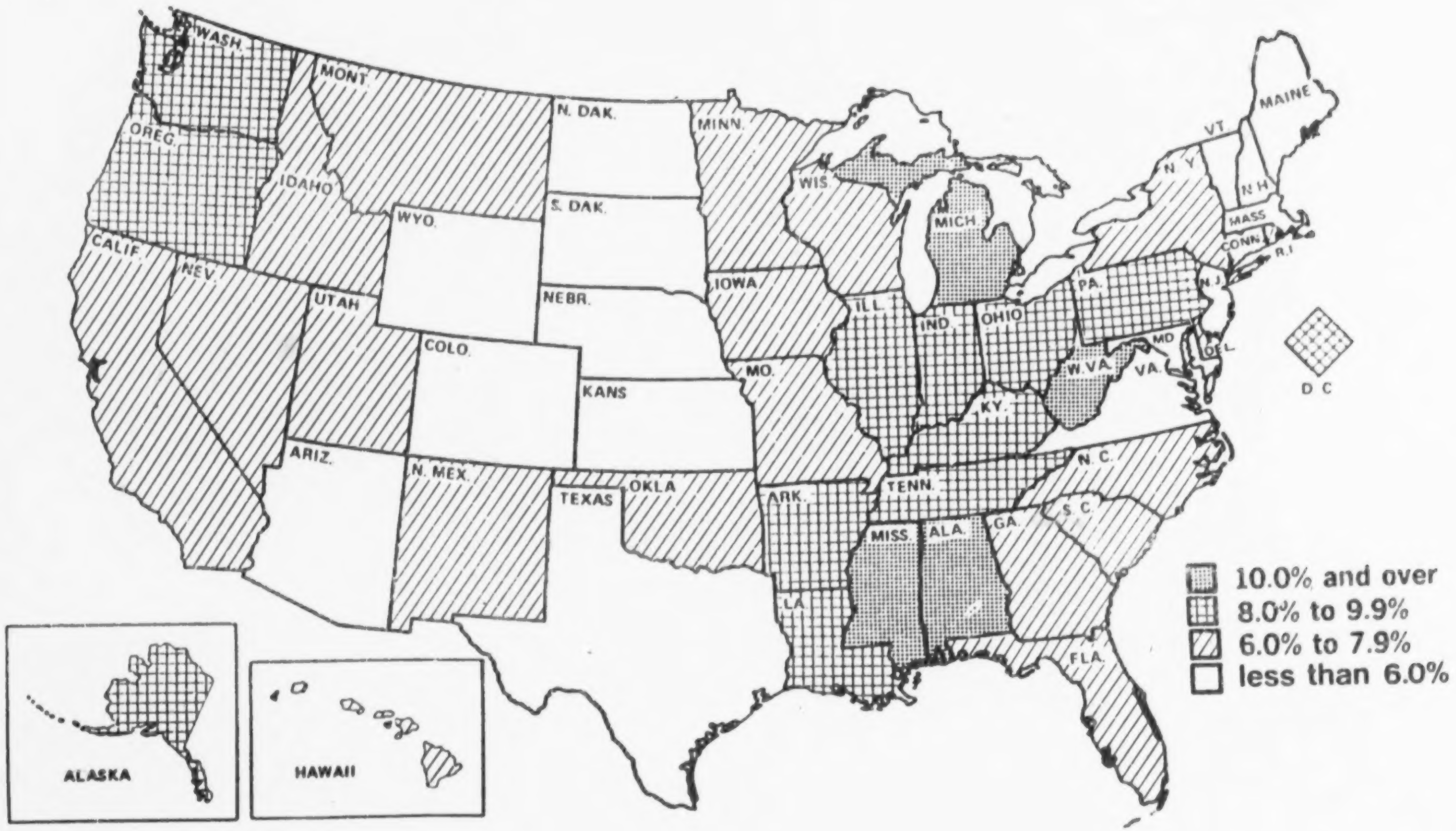
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1984


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
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COLO.
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S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
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WIS.
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KY.
TENN.
MISS.
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VA.
W.VA.
MD
DEL.
PA.
N.J.
N.Y.
VT
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
D C
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The most recent Labor Market Information Center publication contains a wealth of information covering 1983 employment and earnings. An article included in this Bulletin details the type of information available in the publication. Shown below are several pertinent observations taken from that report.

- o Approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's non-farm workers are covered under the State's unemployment insurance laws.
- o Average employment in 1983 was 2 percent higher than in 1982. This expansion followed three years of decline in statewide average employment.
- o Average weekly earnings for the State in 1983 reached an all-time high of $253.87, a 3.9 percent increase over 1982.
- o Average weekly earnings in 1983 ranged from a high of $301.55 to a low of $170.31.
- o Employers who employed less than ten people accounted for 81 percent of all employers in 1983. Those employers employed 22 percent of the workers and paid 19 percent of the wages. In contrast, 1 percent of the employers had 100 or more employees -- 33 percent of the employees in the state -- and paid 38 percent of the wages.

Source: South Dakota Employment & Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance 1983, A Labor Market Information Center publication.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Box 1730
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Phone: (605) 622-2314

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

AUGUST 1984

published September 1984

THE SOUTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK

> "Information on tomorrow's career opportunities must be made available today in order to prepare realistically for the future world of work."
>
> Janet L. Norwood
> Commissioner
> Bureau of Labor Statistics

There are many types of industries in South Dakota. Each worker is considered to have an occupation. Some occupations cross industry lines, while some workers' occupations are only found in certain industries. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook, a recent publication of the South Dakota Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Center, is a major source of occupational employment information for 313 occupations specific to South Dakota industries.

The occupations in the Outlook Handbook are those in the state which employ at least 50 people. For each of these it describes what workers do on the job, types of places in which they work, the training or education needed, earnings and working conditions, and some idea of the employment levels in the years ahead.

The information in the Outlook Handbook may be useful to individuals who are considering their first career or thinking about changing careers. Career counselors may also find it helpful when they are assisting individuals who are planning their careers.

An important aspect of the Outlook Handbook is the demand and supply of workers for each occupation. Supply of workers, when available, is matched against the demand. Matching the supply with the demand allows individuals a chance to determine the potential amount of competition they will encounter when entering an occupation. It allows employers the opportunity to determine the supply of labor in each occupation.

Community and industrial developers may find the Outlook Handbook useful in determining the supply of labor in selected occupations for potential industries. Labor groups, vocational educators, and employment and training program planners may also find it helpful as they plan for the future.

One of the basic elements used in projecting employment levels in the years ahead is a survey of employers in the state entitled the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey. This survey captures employment by occupation for each industry. The results of the survey are compared to prior surveys to establish occupational employment trends for various industries. A special "thank you" is extended to the many employers who participated in the survey making the occupational employment projections and the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook possible.

Another element in the projection process is industry employment trends. Occupational trends and changes in industry employment are used to transform current occupational levels into future occupational needs, commonly called occupational employment projections.

Choosing a career and planning for future personnel needs are important decisions. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook will answer many questions about future occupational demand and supply and hopefully provide some direction. The publication is available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN AUGUST 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in the state totaled 239,500 in August 1984. This increase of 3,800 jobs over the one-year-ago level occurred despite a decrease of 1,800 jobs in government employment. The increase was spread through every other major industry except construction, which decreased by 200 jobs.

Manufacturing led the over-the-year increase with an addition of 2,200 jobs. The durable goods sector of this industry contributed the bulk of the gain -- an addition of 1,700 jobs. The fabricated metals and machinery segment within durable goods, added 1,300 jobs over last August's employment level.

Four other major industries also contributed to the increased employment: services had an increase of 800 jobs; finance/insurance/real estate, 500; and mining, 100. Wholesale and retail trade increased employment by 1,200 jobs during the past year.

The employment gain of 800 in transportation/communication/public utilities appears to be a major increase; however, a strike last August in communications idled approximately 900 workers, so the increase this year reflects the industry's return to normalcy.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm employment shows a decrease of 0.5 percent from July to August 1984. The majority of the decrease was the 4.9 percent drop in government employment which translates into 2,600 fewer jobs. Much of this decline was the result of the annual summer youth program coming to a close in July. In 1983, the July to August decline in employment was 0.3 percent.

South Dakota's unemployment rate of 3.5 percent in August 1984, dropped from the 4.4 percent in August 1983. The August 1984 rate is a decrease from July 1984, and 3.8 percent unemployed.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK

South Dakota Job Service is joining other agencies across the state in participating in "Employ the Handicapped Week" October 7 - 13, 1984, the 40th observance of the week.

South Dakota Department of Labor statistics indicate that from August 1983 to August 1984, Job Service placed 1337 handicapped individuals in employment. A total of 3,647 disabled persons registered for employment with Job Service.

This special week is designed to point out that handicapped workers have proved that they can be and are a valuable resource for employers and to encourage employers to provide equal employment opportunity to handicapped applicants.

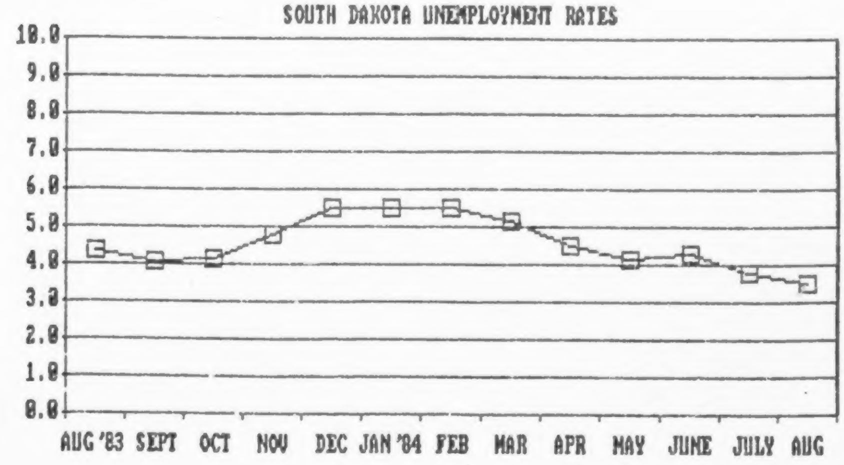


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

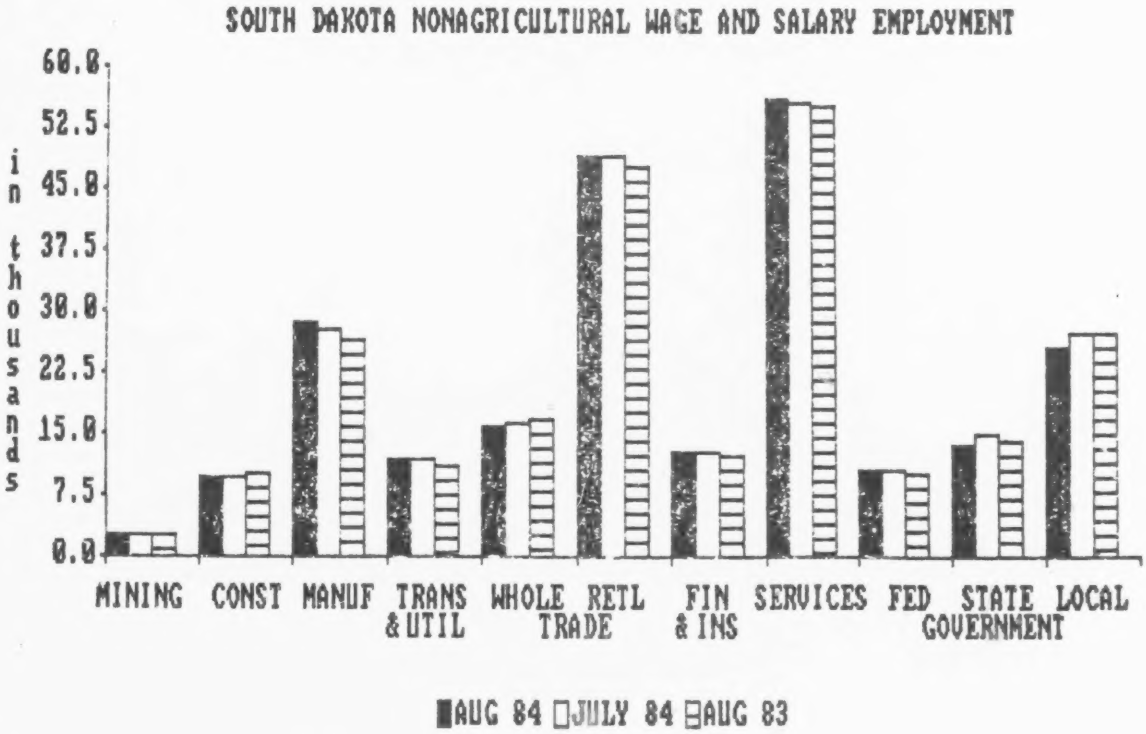
	AUGUST 1984 (1)				AUGUST 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,076,000	106,694,000	8,382,000	7.3 (3)	113,578,000	103,167,000	10,411,000	9.2 (3)
South Dakota	347,000	335,000	12,100	3.5	346,000	330,900	15,100	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	67,198	65,236	1,926	2.9	66,131	63,986	2,145	3.2
Aurora	1,538	1,517	21	1.4	1,617	1,584	33	2.0
Beadle	9,245	8,914	331	3.6	9,267	8,706	561	6.1
Bennett	1,563	1,525	38	2.4	1,434	1,347	87	6.1
Bon Homme	3,571	3,348	223	6.2	3,651	3,506	145	4.0
Brookings	14,201	13,550	651	4.6	14,432	13,607	825	5.7
Brown	19,597	18,738	859	4.4	19,646	18,639	1,007	5.1
Brule	2,894	2,848	46	1.6	3,231	3,120	111	3.4
Buffalo	544	442	102	18.8	569	503	66	11.6
Butte	3,722	3,645	77	2.1	3,968	3,783	185	4.7
Campbell	876	860	16	1.8	940	919	21	2.2
Charles Mix	4,020	3,799	221	5.5	4,041	3,813	228	5.6
Clark	2,011	1,845	166	8.3	2,280	2,031	249	10.9
Clay	5,401	5,173	228	4.2	5,718	5,490	228	4.0
Codington	10,687	10,207	480	4.5	10,484	9,995	489	4.7
Corson	1,416	1,309	107	7.6	1,427	1,249	178	12.5
Custer	3,471	3,289	182	5.2	3,055	2,957	98	3.2
Davison	9,478	9,173	305	3.2	9,710	9,428	282	2.9
Day	3,166	3,056	110	3.5	3,232	3,093	139	4.3
Deuel	2,191	2,062	129	5.9	2,306	2,168	138	6.0
Dewey	1,925	1,771	154	8.0	2,067	1,813	254	12.3
Douglas	1,935	1,871	64	3.3	1,979	1,916	63	3.2
Edmunds	2,031	1,998	33	1.6	2,140	2,065	75	3.5
Fall River	3,460	3,376	84	2.4	3,521	3,371	150	4.3
Faulk	1,423	1,402	21	1.5	1,393	1,355	38	2.7
Grant	4,582	4,446	136	3.0	4,861	4,666	195	4.0
Gregory	2,582	2,544	38	1.5	2,699	2,638	61	2.3
Haakon	1,329	1,277	52	3.9	1,375	1,333	42	3.1
Hamlin	2,250	2,152	98	4.4	2,110	2,051	59	2.8
Hand	2,173	2,139	34	1.6	2,192	2,140	52	2.4
Hanson	1,079	1,058	21	1.9	1,273	1,200	73	5.7
Harding	765	758	7	0.9	774	760	14	1.8
Hughes	7,905	7,667	238	3.0	7,984	7,697	287	3.6
Hutchinson	4,428	4,371	57	1.3	4,653	4,502	151	3.2
Hyde	845	807	38	4.5	909	862	47	5.2
Jackson	1,331	1,298	33	2.5	1,289	1,219	70	5.4
Jerauld	1,349	1,301	48	3.6	1,277	1,261	16	1.3
Jones	738	725	13	1.8	762	745	17	2.2
Kingsbury	3,422	3,353	69	2.0	3,575	3,439	136	3.8
Lake	5,453	5,289	164	3.0	5,402	5,055	347	6.4
Lawrence	10,238	9,922	316	3.1	9,847	9,426	421	4.3
Lincoln	6,356	6,204	152	2.4	6,653	6,418	235	3.5
Lyman	1,576	1,509	67	4.3	1,586	1,499	87	5.5
McCook	3,048	2,902	146	4.8	3,119	2,968	151	4.8
McPherson	1,576	1,548	28	1.8	1,725	1,666	59	3.4
Marshall	2,298	2,149	149	6.5	2,188	2,085	103	4.7
Meade	6,510	6,256	254	3.9	6,328	6,105	223	3.5
Mellette	804	753	51	6.3	800	711	89	11.1
Miner	1,715	1,686	29	1.7	1,761	1,669	92	5.2
Minnehaha	67,198	65,236	1,962	2.9	66,131	63,986	2,145	3.2
Moody	3,793	3,724	69	1.8	3,813	3,677	136	3.6
Pennington	43,135	41,922	1,213	2.8	39,371	37,767	1,604	4.1
Perkins	2,343	2,259	84	3.6	2,402	2,285	117	4.9
Potter	1,979	1,913	66	3.3	1,951	1,866	85	4.4
Roberts	4,434	4,242	192	4.3	4,402	4,209	193	4.4
Sanborn	1,378	1,319	59	4.3	1,392	1,335	57	4.1
Shannon	2,752	2,383	369	13.4	2,641	2,148	493	18.7
Spink	3,785	3,659	126	3.3	3,853	3,724	129	3.3
Stanley	1,400	1,477	23	1.6	1,225	1,192	33	2.7
Sully	737	726	11	1.5	765	739	26	3.4
Todd	1,868	1,724	144	7.7	1,806	1,597	209	11.6
Tripp	3,230	3,119	111	3.4	3,466	3,370	96	2.8
Turner	4,044	3,959	85	2.1	4,298	4,162	136	3.2
Union	6,804	6,530	274	4.0	7,439	7,092	347	4.7
Walworth	3,040	2,963	77	2.5	3,130	2,998	132	4.2
Yankton	9,431	9,090	341	3.6	9,510	9,104	406	4.3
Ziebach	1,024	952	72	7.0	987	912	75	7.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

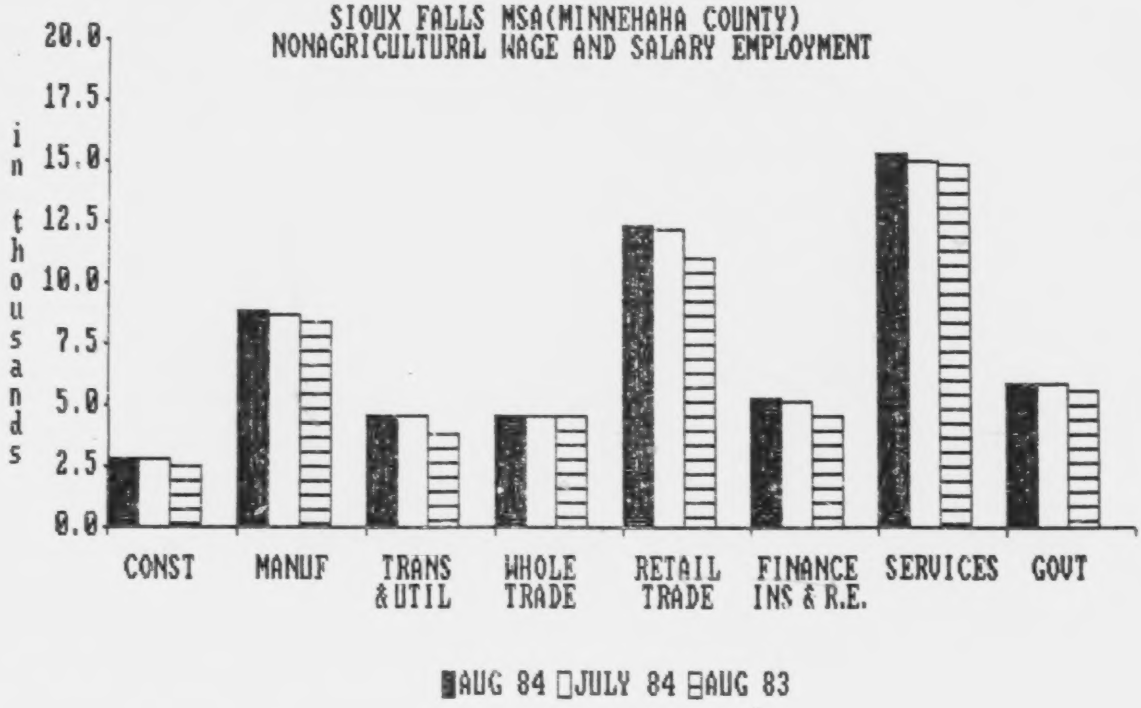
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 9.5 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2



	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	Change From Last Month	 Last Year
TOTAL	239.5	240.7	235.7	-.5	1.6
MINING	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	10.0	10.1	10.2	-1.0	-2.0
MANUFACTURING	28.7	28.0	26.5	2.5	8.3
Durable Goods	15.5	15.4	13.8	.6	12.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	9.7	8.5	1.0	15.3
Nondurable Goods	13.1	12.6	12.7	4.0	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.3	7.5	2.7	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	12.2	11.4	.0	7.0
Transportation	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5.3	5.4	4.6	-1.9	15.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	65.7	65.8	64.5	-.2	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.6	16.8	-1.8	-3.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.3	7.3	-2.7	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.4	9.6	-2.1	-4.2
Retail Trade	49.4	49.1	47.7	.6	3.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.2	13.0	12.7	1.5	3.9
SERVICES	56.1	55.7	55.3	.7	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16.3	15.8	16.3	3.2	.0
Medical and Health	21.8	21.7	22.5	.5	-3.1
Educational, Membership & Social	15.0	15.1	13.6	-.7	10.3
GOVERNMENT	50.7	53.3	52.5	-4.9	-3.4
Federal	10.6	10.7	10.5	-.9	1.0
State	14.1	15.2	14.4	-7.2	-2.1
State Education	5.6	4.9	5.9	14.3	-5.1
Local	26.0	27.4	27.6	-5.1	-5.8
Local Education	11.0	11.9	12.5	-7.6	-12.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..................................	60.0	59.6	55.9	.7	7.3
1/ MINING.................................	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	2.9	2.9	2.6	.0	11.5
MANUFACTURING........................	8.9	8.7	8.4	2.3	6.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.7	4.7	3.9	.0	20.5
TRADE..................................	16.9	16.9	15.7	.0	7.6
Wholesale Trade....................	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	.0
Retail Trade.......................	12.4	12.3	11.1	.8	11.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.3	5.2	4.7	1.9	12.8
SERVICES.............................	15.3	15.0	14.9	2.0	2.7
GOVERNMENT...........................	5.9	6.0	5.7	-1.7	3.5

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$ 299.20	$298.33	$296.74	42.5	41.9	41.1	$7.04	$7.12	$7.22
Durable Goods.............	296.70	285.66	286.60	43.0	41.4	41.9	6.90	6.90	6.84
Nondurable Goods..........	302.94	315.24	308.74	41.9	42.6	40.2	7.23	7.40	7.68
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	342.05	314.29	344.21	49.5	46.7	44.3	6.91	6.73	7.77

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	311.7	310.7	299.3	0.3	4.1
Food & Beverages....	295.3	294.3	284.7	0.3	3.7
Housing.............	338.1	336.2	324.5	0.6	4.2
Apparel.............	196.6	197.4	195.0	-0.4	0.8
Transportation......	312.9	313.1	300.4	-0.1	4.2
Medical Care........	380.3	378.0	357.7	0.6	6.3
Entertainment.......	255.3	254.5	246.0	0.3	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983
Sex, Total	1,729	2,117	2,492	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	751	980	1,244	43.4	46.3	49.9
Female	978	1,137	1,248	56.6	53.7	50.1
Race, Total	1,729	2,117	2,492	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,432	1,762	2,045	82.8	83.2	82.1
Nonwhite	297	355	447	17.2	16.8	17.9
Age, Total	1,729	2,117	2,492	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,208	1,522	1,838	69.9	71.9	73.8
Over 45	521	595	654	30.1	28.1	26.2
[2] Industry, Total	1,729	2,117	2,492	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	11	10	31	.6	.5	1.2
Construction	91	100	201	5.3	4.7	8.1
Manufacturing	345	513	436	20.0	24.2	17.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	58	54	80	3.4	2.6	3.2
Trade	437	504	681	25.3	23.8	27.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	52	65	67	3.0	3.1	2.7
Services	522	616	758	30.2	29.1	30.4
Government	213	255	238	12.3	12.0	9.6
[2] Occupation, Total	1,729	2,117	2,492	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	348	417	518	20.1	19.7	20.8
Clerical and Sales	451	474	589	26.1	22.4	23.6
Services	315	395	434	18.2	18.7	17.4
Processing	104	153	133	6.0	7.2	5.3
Machine Trade	61	54	109	3.5	2.6	4.4
Benchwork	113	182	111	6.5	8.6	4.5
Structural Work	194	264	340	11.2	12.5	13.6
Other	143	178	258	8.3	8.4	10.4
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1,729	2,117	2,492	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	264	554	361	15.3	26.2	14.5
3-4 Weeks	221	231	281	12.8	10.9	11.3
5-14 Weeks	866	902	1,225	50.1	42.6	49.2
15 Weeks & Over	378	430	625	21.9	20.3	25.1

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,440	1,649	1,490	-12.7	-3.4
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	8,921	8,058	11,262	10.7	-20.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$687,940	$569,242	$1,009,181	20.9	-31.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$24,257,879	$22,361,430	$12,213,800	8.5	98.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	8,822	9,494	5,008	-7.1	76.2
F. Nonag Placements..................	5,279	5,286	4,573	-0.1	15.4
G. Nonag Job Openings................	6,572	5,999	4,881	9.6	34.6

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

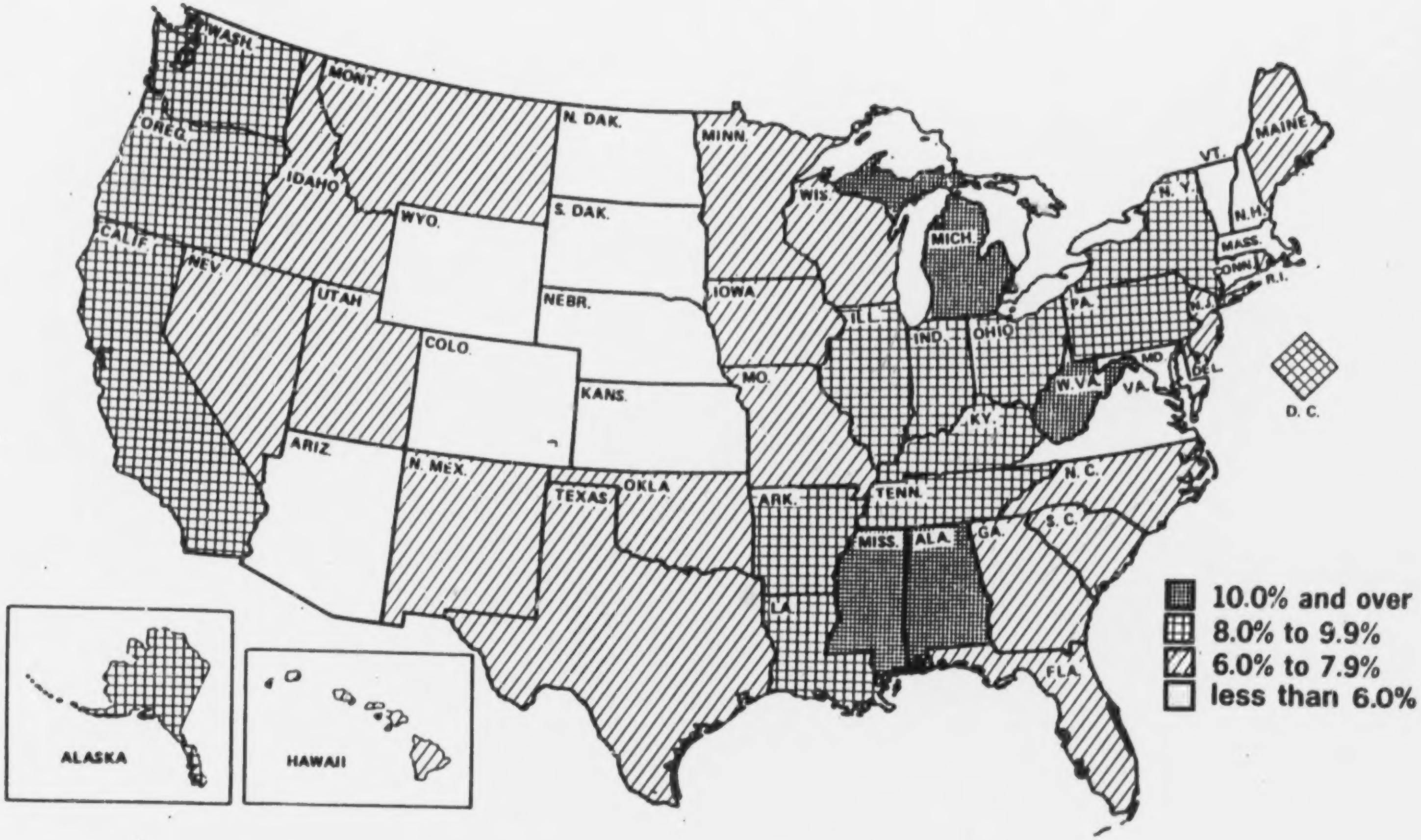
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1984


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
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ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD
DEL.
PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the demographic, occupational, and other characteristics of the employed, the unemployed, and persons not in the labor force, and related data are compiled for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). The 1983 annual average information below is derived from the monthly surveys.

- o Seventeen and one-half percent of employed South Dakotans in 1983 worked on a voluntary part-time basis.
- o The average hours worked for all persons was 40.0 hours. For full-time workers the average increased to 48.2 hours.
- o On the average in 1983 the reasons given for unemployment were as follows: job losers, 44.1 percent; job leavers, 13.0 percent; reentrants to the labor force, 35.5 percent; and new entrants, 7.5 percent. Approximately one-fourth of the job losers were unemployed because of layoffs.
- o For those persons who experienced a spell of unemployment during 1983, 41.9 percent were unemployed less than 5 weeks, 29.1 percent were unemployed 5-14 weeks, 29.0 percent 15 weeks and over, 13.6 percent 27 weeks and over, and 7.7 percent were unemployed for over 52 weeks.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

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